The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 20 cents; subscription (mail) (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $2; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1874. NO. 1.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

OPPOSITION TO THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place, as follows:

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Supplement to an act securing married women ...te earnings.

Mr. Ermentrout—To prevent cattle from running at large. Also, to prevent defiling ponds and streams leased for securing ice.

Mr. McClure—Relative to the organization of Courts of Justice.

Mr. Ermentrout—To prevent the removal of ..., gravel, &c., from unseated lands.

An act authorizing common carriers, ..., &c., to sell goods, wares, &c., unclaimed, upon which they have a lien, passed finally.

In the afternoon session Mr. Wallace's City bill passed finally.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed first reading:

To provide for the commutation of sentences by the Governor; inflicting one hundred dollars fine for issuing free railroad passes, except where granted for a valuable consideration.

Bills in place—Supplement to act relating to county rates and levies, prescribing the basis of valuation of lands used for agricultural purposes; also, legalizing and giving effect to agreements of release and compromise between creditors and debtors.

The afternoon session was occupied entirely on the Corporation bill, No. 44.

By Associated Press.)

The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus this morning, at which important action was taken. It was agreed that the Democrats of both branches of the Legislature would oppose the Centennial Appropriation bill and the bill for the increase of the debt of Philadelphia until the Republican majority in the House agreed to pass a fair Appportionment bill for the city. This action may endanger the Centennial bill, which needs only to pass the House, it having gone through all preliminary stages in both Houses, but this partisan action of Democrats may have the effect of making the Centennial bill a party measure, in which case there will be enough Republican votes in the House to pass it without the aid of the Democrats.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1874.

Both Houses met to-day, according to adjournment, and not a bit the better for the recess. The members came together jaded, tired and worn out, and with nothing ready for the work before them. The recess may be considered, very properly, as so much time thrown away, and with the additional drawback that it will take several days, yet, to get matters into working order again.

In the Senate, several bill came up on second reading, and were progressed in, but no bills passed finally, and about a dozen bills heretofore reported were read a first time. A few bills were read in place, but none reported from committee.

It was discovered, on re-assembling, that four bills, heretofore passed, were amenable to Executive objection, and would be vetoed, if not recalled. Resolutions were accordingly offered to recall them, and the Governor sent them back. They are as follows:

No. 29, Relative to transportation of explosive materials;

No. 35, Relative to compensation of County Treasurers;

No. 58, Judicial Apportionment bill;

No. 59, To regulate the increase of municipal indebtedness.

The vote on the final passage of these bills was reconsidered, in the Senate, where they originated, and they were all laid over for further action, except No. 43, the amendments to which were offered by Mr. Rutan, and adopted; but on the final passage of the bill only fourteen Senators voted, and the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, carrying the bill over. The amendments made were not objectionable, being intended only to obviate some local difficulties caused by the residence of two judges in one county, and by the fact that the Constitution, nowhere, except in the schedule, draws a distinction between President and Associate law judges; yet the Democrats sat in their seats, and declined to vote, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Whether there is a purpose to kill the bill, if possible, or whether it is to be made the occasion for extorting more judicial appointments for their side, does not yet appear. If all the Republican Senators had been in their seats, the bill would have passed; but they were not, and so the matter hangs.

In the House, the following bills passed finally:

Senate bill relative to the issue of land warrants for survey of vacant land.

Senate bill to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate.

House bill relative to the training of teachers.

House bill consolidating the Game laws.

House bill relative to appeals from Aldermen and Justices.

The city has been crowded to-day with applicants for pardon, this being the day for the sitting of the Board of Pardons. The creation of this Board was thought to be a great stride in the way of progress; but the only effect I can see is to concentrate these applications into monthly raids, and to relieve the Governor from the burden of responsibility. The number of pardons is as great as ever, and it is plainly as easy to win over a Board of three as it was to win the Governor's ear. It is a change, however, and all change is reform.

The candidates for judicial appointment are swarming, also, and the pressure for the new places created by the Judicial Apportionment bill is something very lively. It is, to an outside looker-on, matter of grave doubt whether an increase of judges will be likely to give us better ones. The scramble for the new places is not an encouraging sign to those whose hopes of an improvement have been in any way excited into activity.

The Councils of Allegheny City, from the tenor of some resolutions sent here, seem to be laboring under the delusion that the bill now pending to regulate the formation and incorporation of cities of the third class applies to that city. I have several times taken occasion to state that the bill applies only to cities *hereafter* to be formed. It contains a provision, it is true, that cities of that class *already* formed may, if they choose, throw up their old charters and organize under the new law; but this is entirely discretionary, and as there is no compulsion in the case, Allegheny City need be under no apprehension that the law will have any application to her. If her members of Councils would read the COMMERCIAL carefully, they would not be drawn into passing resolutions offering amendments to bills that have no application to them.

SPECIAL.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Dead Bodies Found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SEYMOUR, IND., April 8, 1874.

Several weeks ago the body of a murdered man was found in Salt creek, in the northwestern part of Jackson county. The Fleetwood brothers, two in number, were arrested and are now in jail awaiting trial. News reached here to-day that two more dead bodies were found near the same place with their throats cut. As no one has been missed from this county, they are supposed to be the bodies of detectives who are searching for a band of horse thieves supposed to be quartered in that neighborhood.

Archbishop Tache on the Riel Question.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes the conclusion of Archbishop Tache's manifesto, in which that prelate sums up the argument on the Riel question. The imperial authorities, he contends, are bound by the acts of their agent (the Governor-General) and Dominion authorities, by reported promises of pardon and by receiving delegates after the murder of Scott. It is possible that Attorney General Clark's illness and his consequent inability to attend may cause further postponement of proceedings until to-morrow. It is now rumored that the French members will move this afternoon that a month's leave of absence be granted Riel on the ground that he is about to surrender to the Quebec authorities.

In the House last night the Premier stated in answer to a question, that the government did not intend to apply for any amnesty for offenses committed in the north territories during the insurrection of 1870.

Dr. Thomas H. Elliott

has returned to the city and resumed the practice of his profession. Office, next door to his former residence, No. 156 Robinson street, Allegheny.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a memorial of John Buson asking for the appointment of a delegation, composed in part of women, to visit the Indian tribes and devise means to improve their condition. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably a bill referring the cotton claim of R. M. and Stephen A. Douglas to the Court of Claims. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. DAWES called up a resolution introduced by him a few days ago calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of defalcations of various disbursing officers of the government, and it was referred.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the motion of Mr. Howe to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the heirs of Asbury Dickens was passed yesterday, and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid over and the Senate resumed consideration of bills on the calendar, as follows:

Mr. Howe's bill, providing for the assignment of Judges in Territories. Recommitted.

Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in Territories of the United States was read, and Mr. STEWART explained its provisions. He said the object of the bill was to enable people in Territories who desired to build railroads with their own money to do so without applying to Congress or Territorial Legislature for a charter. The bill granted no public land except for stations, depots and the right of way. He thought the bill perfect having been carefully examined by lawyers on committee.

Mr. CARPENTER said several weeks ago he introduced a bill for a new election in Louisiana. It was important that the bill should be disposed of. He had consulted with the Senator from Louisiana (West) who desired to speak on the bill, and he now gave notice that on Monday next, after expiration of the morning hour, he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill. He hoped it would be passed without reference to committee, as there was no need for such reference.

Some discussion took place upon the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in Territories, Messrs. Wright, Wadleigh and Howe favoring its recommittal that amendments might be considered, while Messrs. Stewart, Sargent and Hamlin argued that it might as well be considered and disposed of at once.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads, and pending discussion, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving consent for the erection of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Fort Smith. Passed.

A bill was reported to provide for the sale of the present Marine Hospital and for the erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. After remarks from Messrs. Negley, Lindslay and Speer in explanation and advocacy of the bill Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with the city authorities of Pittsburgh to care for such persons as are now cared for in the Marine Hospital.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on public works not yet commenced, or not yet commenced, or to proceed with the same, as may seem best for the public interest. Referred on a point of order to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KILLINGER, from the same committee, made a report on the subject of the alleged violation of the Eight Hour law in the New York postoffice building. The committee reports that the law is not being violated in work done under government supervision, and that as to work done under contractors there is no way of enforcing the law.

Mr. COX believed the Eight Hour law should either be carried out or repealed. It had not been carried out in public buildings either in New York or elsewhere. There was a joggle in that business, and he wished the House to take action on the subject. He had brought it to the attention of the House, and that was all he could do in presence of the adverse report.

Mr. PLATT denied Mr. Cox's statements as to the violation of the Eight Hour law on public buildings, and declared that the law was enforced on every public building by express orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. KILLINGER remarked that he did not think it necessary to have the testimony taken by the committee printed.

Mr. COX said he would like to have it printed.

Mr. KILLINGER—The committee has no objection.

The report and testimony were ordered to be printed, and committee discharged from further consideration.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officers of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or bepaid, for his own use or benefit, any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any person for private purposes; the act not to be so construed as to prevent payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses when traveling on legitimate and necessary duty pertaining to their offices.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired how the bill would affect collectors of ports whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries, and no more?

Mr. WOODFORD replied that it would.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment by inserting the words, "Or make any private profit or use of the labor or service of any person employed by the United States, while such labor or service is paid for by the United States."

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow. The House then resumed consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. COBURN made a speech in favor of the bill. He denied the assertion that what the South and West lacked was sufficient money in capital. He maintained the contrary, that it was not capital they wanted but currency. The census tables showed that the country's wealth and capital in abundance, quite enough to command respect and to silence those who insidiously made such a statement. He could see no safety in contraction, and none in standing still. The bill passed by the Senate was now on the Speaker's table. So far as it went it was a measure of relief, and his advice would be to adopt that measure without amendment as the best that could be done at present. Specie payments was a myth every where. The banks always suspended on a run. Time and credit would work the government out of debt and bring up the currency to the gold point. At the close of the war paper circulation was twice its present volume, and people did not suffer but prospered. The pains of contraction had been felt when the present limit was reached. Business had increased and more money was needed. If contraction was necessary why did not the great Eastern bankers, who urged it, set an example by withdrawing their circulation? Legal tenders were the life blood of the nation in war and peace. With them wages had risen fifty per cent. It was the poor man's currency, and it was the farmer's currency, for it gave him good prices and a home market.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the bill as one that provided for an unlimited inflation of currency. He warned the author of the bill (Mr. Maynard) that this bill was paving the way to repudiation. This condition of things had been predicted two thousand years ago, when Virgil wrote "Facilis descensus averni sed revocare gradum hic est opus hic labor hoc opus est," which rendered into vernacular meant that that the gentleman from Tennessee might provide for the issue of a large mass of shinplasters, but that it would be hard work to get it to redeem them. (Laughter.) He argued that this would render specie payments indefinite and probably postpone them forever. There was but one way to get out of the difficulty, and that was to get out at the same hole that we went in at. As they had gone in by expansion, so they must go out by contraction.

Mr. BECK stated that he had early in the session prepared, and had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill which he had hoped would have been reported back, but it had not been. The purpose of it was to substitute notes of the government for those of national banks, and to give to the people instead of to bondholders the credit of the government. Under the present system a few men obtained the credit of the government for almost nothing, and the pending bill only proposed to extend it from the few men who now had it to others of like class who happened to have bonds. He hoped to be able to move his bill as a substitute for the pending measure. It would make legal tenders receivable in payment of all duties due to the government. All depreciation of currency had been brought about by the government in the interest of bondholders, by repudiating its own debts and by refusing to take legal tenders in payment of customs duties, while it forced its citizens to take legal tenders in payment of private debts. It was the duty of the government to manage its own currency and to see that it is kept good, uniform and of equal value everywhere. He warned the East not to oppress the West, for in forty years two-thirds of the members of the House would come from west of the Mississippi, and it might be that other great avenues to the ocean would be found beside the present ones; that the Mississippi and St. Lawrence might be made great water highways for the produce of the South and West. The people of the East had wealth, income, bonds, and Congress had a right to tax them all. He hoped to see the day when the wealth of the country, and not its poverty, would bear the burdens of taxation.

At the close of Mr. Beck's speech a general colloquy arose as to the limitation of debate.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to have the debate confined to ten or fifteen minute speeches.

Mr. SHANKS objected to fifteen minute speeches, on the ground that a man who would not say all he knew on the subject in five minutes did not know anything about it.

In reference Mr. Shanks' remark Mr. MAYNARD made allusion to the fable of the man with the ass.

Mr. BUTLER, of Pennsylvania, suggested in the midst of confusion that Gov. Dix's message be read.

The arrangement finally was that there should be an evening session for debate, and that the previous question would be seconded at half-past three o'clock to-morrow. The House then took a recess.

The attendance at the evening session was confined to those members who had speeches to deliver. Speeches were confined to fifteen minutes each. Mr. McBill, of Wisconsin, occupied the Speaker's chair.

High Water and Damage at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—There have been heavy showers of rain at intervals during the day, and since four P. M. raining steadily, blowing a heavy gale, varying from southeast to southwest. The river is from one to five inches above high water mark of 1871, running over the levee at several points in the city. The ferry landing opposite Jackson square, and the railroad tracks are covered with water. At Carrollton the wind carried the water over the levee during the day, and this afternoon from increasing wind and rain serious damage is apprehended. A break occurred in the levee below Carrollton. The city authorities have a large force at work endeavoring to repair the damage.

Cock Fighting in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOBART, IND., April 8, 1874.

At the great cock fight between Louisville and Chicago, which was commenced here this afternoon, nine battles were fought, six won by Monroe's Chicago cocks, which leaves Louisville in the rear. Three of O'Niel's Louisville cocks were so unfortunate as to break a leg and were easily defeated. The longest battle was fifty-eight minutes, and the shortest one minute and two seconds. The battles will be resumed on the morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Astronomical Preparations

THE FORTHCOMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Experimental Observations

PREPARATORY TO LEAVING FOR THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

The Question of Glass Eyes for Soldiers.

THE SANBORN CONTRACT---A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Currency Bill Still on Hand.

AN INSANE PROPOSITION RELATIVE TO INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1874.

Astronomical Preparations.

The astronomical parties designated to conduct the transit of Venus, which takes place next December, are arriving at the Naval Observatory, and have commenced a series of experimental observations under the direction of Professor Newcomb. The instruments manufactured under the superintendence of Professor Harkness have also been received, and many of them are set up for trial. The grounds in the rear of the Observatory presents quite the appearance of a village, the portable transit and photograph houses and observatories, twenty-four in number, having been set up. The astronomers and assistants now here are Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, Clinton New York, and Lieutenant Bass, corps of engineers assigned to New Zealand; Capt. Raymond, corps of engineers, and Lieut. Tillman assigned to Crozif Island, in the regions of the Antascic continent; Lieut. Commanders Ryan and Train, assigned to Kerguelin Islands; Prof. Harkness, Naval Observatory, in charge of observations at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land; Prof. Hall, of the Observatory, in charge of the station at Vla Divostock, Siberia. Those still to arrive are Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor College, charged with the Peking, China, station; Prof. David son, of the Coast Survey, charged with the Yokohama, Japan, station; and Edwin Smith, Coast Survey and Mr. Clark of the same service, assigned to Chatham Island, near New Zealand. Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, is here temporarily assisting in the photographic experiments. Each party will be supplied with an equatorial, a transit, clocks, chronometers, chronographs and photographic apparatus, including a forty-feet horizontal telescope. The United States steamer Swatara is now fitting out at New York to convey to their destination the parties detailed for the four stations in the Southern hemisphere. These will leave here with their apparatus in about three weeks, and the Swatara will sail with the parties on board about the end of May or early in June. The parties for the Northern stations will leave by the Japan steamer, whence they will be carried to their stations by a vessel of war.

No Glass Eyes for Soldiers.

The Senate Committee on Pensions have decided to report adversely on the House bill appropriating thirty dollars to each soldier who lost an eye in the service during the rebellion, that sum to be expended in the purchase of an artificial eye. The committee could see that this was of no particular use, as it added nothing to the comfort or convenience of the soldier. It is said that the bill was prepared at the instance of parties interested in the manufacture of glass eyes. It is evident there were no glass eyes in the committee. They are opposed to the invention of this kind of device for the abstraction of money from the Treasury under the plea of love for the brave defenders of the Union. If glass eyes would restore the powers of vision the committee would gladly favor the movement.

The Sanborn Contract.

When Mr. Sanborn was before the Ways and Means Committee a few days ago he raised an issue of veracity with Secretary Richardson in relation to the knowledge of the latter as to the terms of the contract. To-day Solicitor Banfield was examined, and his testimony confirmed that of Mr. Sanborn, and placed the Secretary in a very unenviable position. He said no paper prepared by him in the contract was signed without reading; that to have permitted such a thing to be done would have been to usurp the functions of the Secretary. He asserted that Mr. Richardson had full knowledge of the contract at the time.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. Maynard has again given notice of an hour when he will ask a vote on the pending Currency bill, and has this time fixed the hour of half-past three to-morrow. It is not probable that there will be another postponement, as the temper of the House is to dispose of the bill. General Butler has been canvassing among members to get their sense on the Senate bill, and will move it as a substitute at the proper time. Senators Logan and Morton were in the House for some time to-day urging the passage of the Senate bill as a substitute for that of the House.

An Insane Proposition.

The House Committee on Patents to-day agreed to report adversely on an insane proposition by the Delegate from this District to appropriate one million dollars to be disbursed by a designated board for the benefit of future inventors and discoverers. If every scheme of perpetual motion was to get out of the difficulty, and that was to get out at the same hole that we went in at. As they had gone in by expansion, so they must go out by contraction.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

DEATH OF AN HISTORICAL PAINTER.

MUNICH, April 8.—Wm. Kaulbach, the painter, died last night.

England.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, April 8.—The sovereignty of the Fiji Islands has been formally tendered to Great Britain.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, April 8.—The government will defray the expenses of Livingstone's funeral, which takes place at Westminster Abbey.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, April 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon pay a visit to Ireland.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, April 9.—A special to the *Times*, from Calcutta, reports that five hundred natives have died from disease and starvation in Hatecoul. The mortality from famine is sensibly abated by the relief measures of the government.

France.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER ON THE LATE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, April 8.—*Le Temps* to-day published the full text of a dispatch from the Austrian Premier Von Beust to Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at Paris, dated July, 1870. He says: "We consider the cause of France as our own, but the alliance of Russia and Prussia prevents the armed intervention of Austria." Von Beust advises Prince Metternich to suggest that the good will of Italy may be obtained and the mediation of that government in settlement of the Franco-Prussian difficulty secured if France will permit the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamer Ohio, of the Baltimore and Southampton line, has put into Falmouth with her shaft broken.

No further information has been received about the loss of the steamship Europe, except that the necessity for abandoning the vessel arose from her leaking and the pumps becoming choked. The origin of the disaster is not yet known here. No lives were lost.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 8.—Consols for money 92⅝ @92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 109¾; do, 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾. New Central, 91¼. Erie, 33½. Erie preferred, 58.

PARIS, April 8.—Rentes, 59 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8½d; Orleans 8 4-16@8½d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef 80s. 6d. Lard 44s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles, 42s 3d; short clear, 42s 3d.

FROM HAVANA.

Narrow Escape from Capture of Carlos Garcia, the Insurgent Chief.

HAVANA, April 8.—A Havana letter says that the Insurgent chief, Carlos Garcia, had a narrow escape from capture. It seems he came into town with some companions to meet a friend, and was tracked to a ranche in Calzada del Monte, where all were surrounded by a band of civil guards. Garcia and his companions, with revolvers in hand, dashed through the line of guards and cleared the fence amid a volley of musketry, when they made for the bush and escaped under cover of night. Garcia was wounded by the volley, and Gonzale, his lieutenant, was killed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP EUROPE.

The steamship Europe which foundered at sea on her voyage from Havre to this port was one of the finest ships of the fleet owned by the French Trans-Atlantic Company, and was considered by all to be a fine seaworthy vessel, and well formed in every respect. She was lengthened last year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and altered from a sidewheel steamer to a propeller. Her tonnage was four thousand six hundred, length four hundred and twenty-six feet; breadth of beam forty-four feet. She was commanded by Captain Demarie, an able and experienced Captain, and who has been in the employ of the company for a number of years. The value of the Europe was about $1,250,000 and she was insured in London and Paris companies for $600,000. Her cargo was a very valuable one, consisting chiefly of silks, wines and sardines. Her agents think she probably carried a great quantity of extra fine goods for the spring trade, and that the value of her cargo could not have been less than one million. The greater portion of these goods was peculiarly insured; their exact value cannot be ascertained until the arrival of her manifest. The Greece, with the rescued passengers, is expected to arrive either to-night or to-morrow, and all that is now doubtful concerning the disaster will be solved then.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

At a meeting last night of the depositors of the Stuyvesant bank, which was suspended in April, 1872, the report of the Receiver was read. It showed the liabilities of the bank to be $590,000, and the assets $546,000, of which there is in the hands of the assignee only $14,000.

A FUGILIST SHOT.

Early this morning, Dooney Harris, a well-known pugilist, while in Clark's saloon, at Amity street and South Fifth avenue, had a quarrel with William Clough, son of Professor Clough, and was probably fatally shot. Clough made his escape.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE UNION FORMED.

A Union Temperance meeting, composed of delegates from the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and other evangelical churches, was held yesterday in the Association hall, and a Ladies' Temperance Union was formed.

PREPARATIONS FOR A STRIKE.

It is reported that already preparations are being made among workingmen for a strike in case the master mechanics persist in their determination to demand ten hours as a day's labor.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and northwest and rain.

For New England, cloudy weather, with rain, snow and east to north winds will prevail. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, increasing east to north winds, with cloudy and rainy weather in the forenoon, but partly cloudy weather with light rain or snow in the latter. For the South Atlantic States, increasing south to east winds, cloudy and rainy weather. For the Gulf States, winds shifting to west and north, with falling temperature and clear and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, Iowa and Missouri, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds gradually shifting to east and south.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 8, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.80	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.97	50	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.18	36	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.85	44	N. E.	Hv. rain.
Fort Sully	30.20	35	S. E.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.98	44	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.05	39	N.	Fair.
Lacrosse	30.31	29	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.14	40	W.	Fair.
Louisville	29.90	52	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.80	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.79	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.25	32	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.90	45	N.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.76	60	S.	Hv. rain.
St. Louis	30.00	45	N. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.88	24	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.66	58	E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.41	27	N. E.	Clear.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 8.—The fourteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. Whole number of votes cast, 270; necessary to a choice, 136. Dawes, 96; Hoar, 79; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Washburne and Sanford received two each; Whittier, George T. Bigelow and Phillips, one each.

Fifthteenth ballot: Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135. Dawes, 91; Hoar, 65; Curtis, 72; Adams, 19; Sanford, 11; Washburne, 7; Judge Colt, 2; Whittier and Phillips one each.

Sixteenth ballot: Whole number of votes, 269; necessary for a choice, 135. Dawes, 90; Hoar, 63; Curtis, 72; Adams, 19; Sanford, 13; Washburne, 6; Judge Devens, 2; Judge Colt, 2; Phillips and Whittier, one each.

Seventeenth ballot: Whole number of votes, 261; necessary for a choice, 131. Dawes, 82; Hoar, 69; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Sanford 11; Banks, 7; Washburne, 5; Devens, 4; Charles Hale, Amasa Walker, Whittier and Phillips, one each. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Macaulay, brother to the English historian, is dead.

The London *Post* denies the story of Disraeli's marriage.

The steamship Adriatic from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

A man was shot by an officer last night while robbing a store in Memphis.

Ice was cut in the lake yesterday opposite Buffalo, over a foot in thickness.

A Texas stage carrying the United States mail was stopped near Austin, on Tuesday night, and robbed.

At the District of Columbia investigation, yesterday, at Washington, the wood pavement question was ventilated to some extent.

At Meadville, yesterday, a verdict was rendered finding the Printers' Union guilty of conspiracy against the Titusville *Courier*.

A terrible gale on Lake Michigan yesterday capsized two fishing boats, by which several men lost their lives. Considerable property on shore was damaged.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the main line and the Washington branch.

There is great excitement in Arkansas owing to the discovery of rich gold mines on the North fork of the Ouachita river. Miners and adventurers are flocking to the scene.

At Dayton, O., yesterday, the praying women concluded that it was right to obey the Mayor's proclamation and desist from their practice of obstructing the sidewalks in front of saloons.

Another murder and suicide occurred at San Francisco yesterday. A man named Macey shot another, named Caldwell, through the head and then shot himself in the region of the heart.

In the United States District Court at Providence, R. I., yesterday, the proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were dismissed and the case dismissed.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on and after Monday, June 1st, 1874, a permanent light will be exhibited from a tower erected on Saddle rock, Lake Huron, Mich., and the temporary light now exhibited be discontinued.

The crusaders, at Jeffersonville, Indiana have adopted a new feature in their work, and now propose to visit saloons and hold their devotional exercises by gaslight. During seven weeks of prayer only one saloon out of thirty-three has been closed.

The New England Conference of the M. E. Church, in seventy-fifth annual session at Boston yesterday, adopted a protest against the repeal or mutilation of the Prohibitory law and also against the enactment of a License law to sustain in any wise traffic in intoxicating drinks.

John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was again on the witness stand yesterday, and again refused to answer the question as to who besides Scowden, the defendant on trial charged with procuring libelous publications in the *Enquirer*, gave him information on which to ground the article. He was sent to jail.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, the following bills passed: House bill authorizing the Comptroller of the State Treasury to draw on the County Treasurers in advance of their annual and semi-annual statements with the State Auditor; House bill to provide for reducing delinquent taxes when no property is found to distrain to the form of a judgment.

At the St. Louis elections yesterday five Democrats, three Republicans and four Independents were elected to the city councils. At St. Joseph, Mo., the city election resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. At Kansas City a Democratic Mayor was elected. Leavenworth, Kan., elected an Independent Mayor and a Republican majority of the Council, while Omaha elected a Republican Mayor.

Death of a Well-Known Turfman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 8, 1874.

John Jennings, one of Indiana's oldest and well-known turfmen, many years owner of the celebrated trotter Anthony Wayne, died this morning after a long illness, having been confined to his room at the Sturgiss House for the last six months, and almost helpless from consumption. He was forty-one years old and unmarried.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the Parker's and Karns City Railroad---Pleasant Excursion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S, PA., April 8, 1874.

The formal opening of the Parker's and Karns City Railroad came off to-day. Through trains have been running the entire length of the road for about two weeks. The excursion train, numbering three beautiful palace cars, and a dozen or more of ordinary cars, was crowded with the citizens of Parker's and many invited guests from Pittsburgh and elsewhere, and accompanied by the Great Western band of Pittsburgh, which had been engaged by the enterprising managers of this new road for this occasion. The locomotives and cars were decorated with flags and streamers, and moved from the station on Fourth street at one o'clock P. M. The trip to Karns City occupied about an hour, and at each station on the road was welcomed by the cheers of the citizens. The screams of hundreds of steam whistles saluted the passage of the train through the winding valley of Bear creek, and it was received at Petrolia and at Karns City with the booming of artillery. A banquet had been prepared at Karns City by the citizens of that place at the Empire House, by J. A. A. Salisbury proprietor, at the conclusion of which the happy company re-entered the cars on the return trip, reaching Parker's shortly after five o'clock. As the train was approaching Parker's, Colonel John M. Thompson, of Butler, who was on the beautiful car Yosemite, made a brief speech to the passengers and proposed a vote of thanks to S. D. Karns, the

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

THE lower branch of Congress has adopted the revision of the statutes of the United States, as consolidated by the Congressional committee appointed for that purpose, and the action of the Senate is now awaited thereon.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a new Marine Hospital in this city was passed by the lower branch of Congress yesterday, with a proviso that the ground shall be purchased and the hospital built wholly from the proceeds of the sale of the present premises.

ENGLAND is having her old-time trouble with the labor question, while the steady growth of our population and the consequent increased development of the country's resources indicate an approaching complete independence of outside markets of supply.

NEW YORK papers state that business is fully resumed by all the lines on the Hudson river, and that the season has opened prosperously. It is expected to be an extremely busy one with transportation men, through an anticipated liberal requirement of breadstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE DAWES men in the Massachusetts Legislature seem to be gradually weakening. Judge HOAR, too, must be considered out of the fight, as any compromise between his friends and those of Mr. DAWES is said to be impossible. And still the question is—How is the name of the coming man spelt?

A SATISFACTORY settlement of the complications between the SPRAGUES and their Providence creditors has been made. The business of the firm will therefore be continued, the mills will go along, and the thousands of operatives dependent on the company for the means of living will not be thrown out of employment.

A DEMOCRATIC Washington correspondent informs us that the South Carolina memorialists "take the ground that Congress is bound to guarantee to every State a republican form of government." Just so—the rule of the majority included—and it is against this, and this alone, that the Calhounites of that section kick.

PRACTICAL statesmanship: The extension of the postal money-order system to the capital town of each county in every State of the Union, provided such office shall be self-sustaining, is proposed. A little more of this sensible kind of legislation, sandwiched between the rhetorical frolics of Congress, would do no harm.

IT HAVING been currently reported in New York that the *Tribune* Association stock advertised for sale in the *Times* belonged to JAY GOULD, the latter paper denies the report, and adds that the advertiser will take a small price for the stock in question, no dividend having been paid by the *Tribune* for two years past. This is suggestive.

"CHICAGO is getting to be the head center of civilization. It is from Chicago that go out influences which are being felt in every part of civilization.—*Chicago Times.*

A few weeks ago that paper depicted the Sodomitish social and moral condition of the city in colors almost as lurid as burning sulphur. There can, however, be no doubt as to the "influences." There is the tainted meat question, for instance.

REPUBLICAN journalism is making headway in the South. The Southern Republican Press Association held their fourth annual meeting, at Washington, a day or two ago. The organization now numbers seventy-eight journals, fourteen of which were gained last year. Many of these papers are conducted with marked ability and enterprise. It is a difficult matter to leaven so inert a lump as that of that section—but it will be done, in time.

THE Missouri outlaws have addressed an insolent letter to the Governor of that State, deriding and defying himself, scouting his power, ridiculing his message to the Legislature concerning them, and mockingly inviting him, when he dispatches a posse to arrest them, to "send a coffin for every one" of the officers. It is not unlikely that the Governor may be so far aroused by this insult as to send a deputation to remonstrate with the cut-throats concerning their impolite behavior.

THE Washington *Republican* thinks the suggestion of a Mississippi paper that the money "illegally" paid to the government as internal revenue tax on cotton, by the planters of the South, shall be refunded to them for the benefit of their common school system is "not a bad idea." In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the tax was legal, the airy confidence with which our contemporary delivers its opinion concerning the matter is exquisitely refreshing.

AN IMPORTANT patent decision has just been made in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of this State. The suit was for an alleged infringement of the BABCOCK fire extinguisher patent. The case was decided in favor of the defendants, the opinion of the court affirming the invalidity of the plaintiff's patent and dismissing their bill. A large number of suits of similar character have been held in abeyance in different parts of the country, abiding the result of this case.

FERNANDO WOOD, it is reported, has in course of preparation a speech in which he proposes to show that "the merchants of this country, and especially of New York city, have been shamefully treated at all times by the government, by the laws of Congress, regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the men who executed the laws and regulations." Mr. WOOD probably believes that the statute of limitations should be made to apply to cases of fraudulent importations, as well as in those of prosecution for alleged forgery, he having himself experienced the benefits of the statute as respects the latter indictment.

THERE are not wanting signs that American manufactured goods will soon enter into an active competition with those of England, in the Orient. Reputation is an important element in trade, and the good name of a house or product will cling to it, often after the original merit has departed. The New York *Bulletin* says that the signs of demoralization which precede decadence are seen in the English cotton business. The amount of rotten and inferior Manchester goods which has recently flooded India and China has been very large, and it is beginning to have a marked effect. All this promises a freer opening for American stuffs. Only let our manufacturers refuse to degrade their standards, and the markets of the world will ultimately open to them.

WE HAVE repeatedly expressed our belief that the main causes of the poverty of the people of Virginia were those of her own creating. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in an unwonted vein of candor, now indorses this opinion, asserting that the assets of that State immensely exceed its liabilities, and adding: "The money spent in whisky would pay the entire public debt in three or four years." A recent number of the *Whig*, also, takes substantially the same view. This being the case, it is respectfully suggested that the high-toned chivalry of the Old Dominion would find far better account in subduing their vicious appetites and propensities, and in conquering the lower with the higher self, than in railing against the "Radicals," cursing the negroes, or whining at the doors of Congress for favors which it has no right to grant.

ANOTHER grab at the Treasury. Congress is now asked to pass a bill directing the Southern Claims Committee to examine and report, in relation to other claims, all claims of loyal citizens in the late rebel States for all property taken and used by the army or navy of the United States, whether the articles were issued by the commissary or quartermasters' departments or not, the time for filing such cases to be two years. Only when it is remembered that every Southern citizen whose disabilities have been removed is considered "loyal" in the eye of the law, and that this class embraces nearly the entire population of the Southern States, can the delectable character of this proposition be fairly understood. A more economic plan would perhaps be for the government to set aside half or three-fourths of its entire revenues for the payment of these monstrous and never ending "claims."

THIS is the cable age. A new Atlantic cable is soon to be laid from some point on the coast of Ireland to a point on the coast of New England, via Newfoundland; and, in addition to this, a number of capitalists, in this country and in Europe, are said to be ready to put down another Atlantic cable direct from France to the United States, and from the Pacific coast of the United States to Asia, without subsidy of any kind, and that they only await legal authority from Congress to commence operations. By the way, what has become of the wonderful claim in regard to ocean telegraphy, some time ago set up by a former Washington correspondent, by one of whose inventions the message from an ocean cable was to be printed, by the other photographed in a new charactery, and, by either of them, the capacity of cable telegraphing to be increased from fifteen words to fifty or sixty words a minute?

UNPUNISHED CRIMES.

MRS. BRAUENLEIN, of this city, was a poor old woman, almost if not quite a pauper, without influential relatives or social influence of any kind, but the circumstances of her terrible death rendered her case interesting to every man, woman and child in the county of Allegheny. And the interest attached to the atrocity has been increased by the subsequent history of the case, by the failure thus far of all attempts to ascertain the perpetrator of the crime. It needs not be said that the subject is much talked about, both in the city and in the surrounding country, and that wherever it is discussed, it suggests grave thoughts as to the efficiency of our arrangements for the security of human life. Standing alone, as a single example of a monstrous crime committed with impunity, where neither the crime nor the impunity seemed possible, the case would have deserved particular attention. But, as one of our local German contemporaries remarked a day or two ago, the BRAUENLEIN murder is the third or fourth offense of the sort perpetrated in this county within a period of two years or little more, of which the perpetrators have either remained undiscovered or have not been convicted.

Mrs. BRAUENLEIN lived in a room directly over a room occupied by the SCHUETTLER family. When one morning she was found murdered, there were many signs in the room that the crime had not been committed without resistance on the part of the old woman. The stove had been overturned and other articles were lying topsy-turvy. The box and cupboard of the deceased had been thoroughly ransacked for whatever things of value they might contain. It would appear impossible that the family living in the room underneath the place of the murder should not have heard some wholly unusual noises, that is, if they were not all either stone deaf or stupefied with chloroform. They were found to have in their possession various small pieces of "portable property," which were fully identified as having belonged to the murdered woman. Still no entirely satisfactory evidences of guilt were produced against the SCHUETTLERS, and all three members of the family placed upon trial were acquitted.

In the second case alluded to, that of LIZZIE MESS, the murder was committed in broad daylight at Port Perry, and nobody has yet been punished.

The third case referred to, the murder of policeman STACK, in one of the most frequented streets of the city and actually in the presence of competent witnesses, remains until this day unpunished. As our contemporary points out, clever lawyers employing dexterously the stratagems of their profession, rescued the criminal in this last case, while in both the former instances the escape of the culprits might probably be fairly ascribed to the want of knowledge and efficiency on the part of the functionaries to whom pertained the duty of taking formal cognizance of the criminal fact alleged and of determining the first result or import of the attending circumstances. Through the misdirected suspicions of the detectives, two innocent persons narrowly escaped punishment for the LIZZIE MESS atrocity, as many will recollect, and equally well known to the public is the fact that in the BRAUENLEIN case, indications the most compromising were straightway rendered worthless by the excessive zeal of a police official. To our contemporary these cases seem to form an exhibit the reverse of creditable to the machinery of justice in this county, showing as they do that the most shocking and ghastly murders may here be committed with absolute impunity.

The chief blame, it should seem, is laid by the people upon the police who, our contemporary thinks, are all the more unequal to the duty of guarding the public safety, as they are required to give attention to matters having little to do with the preservation of order (?). Reproach also attaches to the detectives, who in the skill appropriate to their duties, of course fall far behind the same class in such cities as New York and Chicago. They, they lack the experience which makes perfect, since murder and incendiarism are not here the commonplace affairs they are in those cities. By their clumsiness, however, they are making provision for improving exercise in the future, so that their improvement may be anticipated with some confidence.

Our contemporary finds most fault with the awkward, bungling manner in which the investigations of the Coroners' inquests are conducted. It is affirmed to be the particular distinction of this county that the office of Coroner is for the most part filled by an utterly incompetent person, to whom the post is assigned as a portion of the spoils of political victory. The only right man to occupy the position would be a thoroughly trained criminalist. A case of drowning or an accident on a railway, says our contemporary, any layman may inquire into, but to ascertain the intimate circumstances of a crime and the traces or waymarks which lead to the discovery of the perpetrator, requires a man of acute discernment, familiarly conversant also with criminal cases. A Coroner thus qualified can often give the most valuable, indeed indispensable hints to the detectives who should be closely associated with him in his duties. At present, as a result of the practice in vogue in many parts of this country, the only clue to the detection of the criminal is, in many cases missed, or at any rate never falls into the proper hands, simply because the first agent of the law summoned to the scene happens to be an ignorant or stupid or utterly untrained functionary, able neither to perceive, nor comprehend when perceived. Indications which, duly observed and utilized, would conduct the officers of justice infallibly to the perpetrator of the deed. Be all this as it may, the subject is certainly well worthy of serious reflection, as no community can afford to let many murderers escape the penalty due to their crimes.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Some of the candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket, at the ensuing fall election, are clamoring for the holding of early conventions, totally forgetful of everything but their own personal interests in the matter. As, however, the party is interested in it much more largely than any individual can be, we trust that, for the party's sake, there will be no undue haste in fixing the date of the nominating conventions.

There are very many considerations that press, just now, for caution, prudence and care. Go slow, is exceptionally good advice at the present moment. In the first place, the election does not take place until November, and a campaign extending from June to November is something terrifying. There is not the slighest necessity for nominations earlier than August. In the second place, the Legislative Apportionment bill has not yet been licked into shape, in either House, and is not likely to become a law before the middle of May, from present appearances; and until it *does* pass, it will be impossible to determine what conventions it may be necessary to hold under it. The County Committee, therefore, cannot meet to fix on the issuing of a call, until after that bill has passed, for until then, nothing will be known about the construction of the Senatorial and Representative districts.

It is very natural for candidates to wish for a short nominating campaign, but it is just as natural that the party, as a whole, should wish for a short election campaign; and the interests of the party should predominate in all such cases. There are other reasons, which will readily suggest themselves, and do not need to be discussed; but we think it will occur to every one that, after last year's commercial panic, the wisest thing would be to let the people alone, throughout the spring and summer, to attend to the re-establishment of business, and not bother them with election affairs until it becomes absolutely necessary.

AN ANALYSIS of the final vote in the United States Senate on the currency question is not uninteresting at this juncture. The measure was adopted by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-four. There were also seven pairs, so that the vote would have stood thirty-six to thirty-one, had these been present. Five Senators were absent unpaired, of whom three would have voted in the affirmative, so that the Senate stands thirty-nine to thirty-three, two seats being vacant. There were in the majority twenty-two Republicans, six Democrats, and one Liberal; while in the minority there were fifteen Republicans, six Democrats and three Liberals. The pairs were four between Republicans and three between Democrats. The Atlantic States north of the Potomac, twenty votes, had but two Senators favorable to expansion. One was paired, and the other was absent. Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia gave two for and four against. The Southern States, excluding Missouri and West Virginia, which gave thirteen votes, had two favorable absent and three paired, leaving six for the negative. The remaining majority votes were from the West and Northwest; only Senators HOWE and CHANDLER voting in the negative. The six Pacific coast votes were cast, one for inflation and five against. Sectionally considered, then, the South and West controlled only nine Senators voting nay.

SINCE the manufacture of steel rails was commenced, experiments have been repeatedly made for the purpose of rolling the flange and neck of the rail of iron, and the head of steel. The trouble has been that the steel, which requires less heat than the iron, would scorch in rolling, but an experiment at the Rensselaer works at Troy, New York, a few days ago, appears to have entirely overcome this. The *Times*, of that city, states that the success of the rolling depends greatly upon the skill of the heater, and the judicious use of the "damper." The trial was witnessed by a number of leading ironmasters, and the new rail was cut into small pieces and sent to different manufacturers about the country. The wear on a rail comes on the head alone, and if that is of steel, it answers just as well as a rail made entirely of steel. By this method the cost of a rail will also, it is claimed, be materially reduced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Agassiz Memorial Fund has reached nearly $100,000.

Do successors succeed? is the conundrum in Massachusetts.

The question of color is beginning to be agitated in Canadian politics.

The *Post* believes that there are he dolls. We are glad that she thinks so.

Direct steamship traffic has begun between Liverpool and Galveston.

During the month of March the losses by fire in New England amounted to $1,638,380.

A member of the Farragut family died last week. It was a five thousand dollar trotter.

The mortuary record for Philadelphia, for 1873, shows a decrease of 3,763, or 19.82 per cent. from 1872.

The spring thus far has been favorable to farmers and railroad corporations. Heavy freshets have been scarce.

Europeans are greatly exercised over the continued default of interest on American railway and State bonds.

Pew rents are going up, and pork is coming down, and Chicago wants to know what is to become of itself.

There is prosperity in New England. Nearly all the mills in that section are running to their fullest capacity.

All but a few noisy fellows who were concerned in the recent strike at Susquehanna have gone to work again.

Stanley has in press in London a work entitled "Coomassie and Magdala, the Story of Two British Campaigns."

North Carolina claims to be the only State in the Union which produces every article enumerated in the census of 1870.

Tweed waxed fat on wickedness, and now the old robber's friends bring up his obesity as a reason for lightening his sentence.

The skull of the Revolutionary orator, James Otis, has been found imbedded in the root of a tree, which had gradually grown around it.

Dear me! It is reported that the lifetime personal friendship existing between Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, has been interrupted.

A reaction seems to have set in all over the country in favor of carrying out theacts of Congress, and making the Centennial exhibition international.

The past winter in Texas and Kansas was a very mild one, and the drovers have come through it, as a rule, with their live stock safe and in good condition.

Lake navigation is opening, and the large trade dependent upon that will now revive and have a happy effect upon the markets and laboring classes.

Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven persons died in Chicago during the past year. This is quite a decrease in the percentage over the year before.

A new church for Beecher has been definitely decided on. It is to cost, with the land, four hundred thousand dollars, and to seat six thousand people.

The war made sad havoc with France. Since 1866, when the population was over thirty-eight millions, there has been a diminution of nearly two millions.

The heartless law of Indiana, which refuses to give colored children the benefits of the public schools in that State, has been judicially declared null and void.

A dear whistle. The net cost of the Ashantee war was $4,500,000, and the net results were the capture of a negro king's umbrella and the burning of his capital.

France has imposed a supplementary tax of four francs a hundred weight on imported salt meats. This will somewhat affect our trade relations with that country.

Twelve of the fourteen colleges represented at the recent Hartford Inter-Collegiate Convention have joined the "Inter-Collegiate Library Association" there formed.

PERSONAL.

The Yale Divinity school will turn out a colored graduate this year.

Senator Boutwell's illness is so serious as to awaken the serious concern of his friends. His difficulty is reported to be largely in the head, and he is unable to read or write except to a very limited degree.

The veterans at the Dayton Home are being rapidly furloughed, having received their March pensions. The number now on the rolls of the Home is one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

General Butler says he never sent tha letter to General Wilson. He wrote it, slept on it, and then pigeon-holed it. Meantime, however, he showed it to a friend who seems to have copied it, and this copy is the one that was lately put in print.

A lad eleven years of age was received by American Express at Springfield, Thursday, duly billed and tagged from Danville, Illinois, the charges being $12 50. He was the son of a Springfieldian who had not seen the child since he was three months old, at which time the father enlisted in the army.

Double-bodied people are getting plentiful and will create social difficulties. The latest we hear of is Blanche Dumas, a beautiful girl of fourteen years, who has been sent by Dr. Balle to the Paris Faculty of Medicine for examination. She has a double body from the waist downwards, having only one head and two arms. She is very well, but she is not a double-header.

A report has been widely circulated for some weeks past that Edwin P. Whipple the essayist, has been ordered abroad by his physician on account of ill health. The Boston *Globe* says the statement is without foundation, and adds: "Mr. Whipple is as vigorous and energetic as ever, and is driving his brilliant pen with the greatest industry, doing some of the best work of his days."

When Sumner visited Europe the first time, he took with him letters from Judge Story. At one time he was invited to sit with the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. During the trial a point arose which seemed a novel one. The Lord Chief Justice turned to Sumner and asked him if there were any American decision on that point. "No, your lordship," he replied, "but this point has been decided in your lordship's court room in such a case," giving him the citation. This remarkable readiness gave him *eclat* throughout the kingdom.

The following story told of Canon Kingsley is vouched for as true. It occurred recently, as he was about leaving New York, and is a good story, as it illustrates the reverence which an Englishman has for the aristocracy, even when they write such democratic books as "Alten Locke." The steamer upon which the Canon had taken voyage was all ready to weigh anchor without the reverend gentleman making his appearance. Lord Dunraven was also to sail for home at the same time. Just as the Captain was about giving the order to wait no longer, Canon Kingsley appeared, much excited, and though there was danger of the steamer losing the tide, the Canon insisted on further delay, for, screamed he, "We are one English Lord short." Lord Dunraven soon appeared, cool and collected, as though he had an inward consciousness that time, tide and Cunard steamers would wait if they were one English Lord short.

New Publications.

THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT. Sights and Scenes in Southeastern Asia. By Frank Vincent, Jr. With Maps, Plans and numerous illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Unusual interest is felt for works of personal travel and adventure, and this narrative is pre-eminently of that character inasmuch as it narrates scenes and incidents rarely described. The author spent three years, journeying round the world, including Burmah, Siam, Cambodia and Cochin China. Facts are narrated about these countries of which comparatively little is known, and the recent changes in the social and religious systems of those countries for the better are remarkable, and seem to be of the most radical sort. But little is known of the country, which is wonderfully productive, and this work is at once valuable, interesting and important. The author has rendered signal service to history, and produced a book that has all the charms of romance in style and interest, which cannot always be said of historical works.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By John Forster. In three volumes. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The first volume begins with the childhood of Dickens—covering a period from birth in 1812 to 1842, in which is portrayed his boyhood and school days, entrance upon journalism, writing the "Pickwick Papers," and "Oliver Twist," and other novels, which gave him such renown as a writer. In this volume we have also his impressions of America during his visit in 1842. The second volume gives the next decade, from 1842 to 1852, in which are sketched his literary labors and travels in Europe and impressions. The third volume relates to his later life from that period until his death in 1870, a period of eighteen years. The first and second volumes are of marked interest to the readers of his inimitable novels, and throw much light upon the noted characters, in fact which was not known previously, which figure so conspicuously in his works of fiction. But the third and last volume reveals the inner life of the great novelist as a writer and a man. The impression forces itself upon the mind of the reader that Dickens had never learned self-abnegation fully for the good of others closely allied to him by flesh and blood. This may have been more from his habits as a writer than a natural inheritance. While there was so much of genius and prodigality of gifts centered in him as a writer to admire, at the same time some elements of his social character were not what would be expected in one who has portrayed society so graphically and truthfully. Mr. Forster has however performed the difficult and delicate work in hand as no living friend of the great novelist could have done, and every admirer of Dickens is under great obligations to him. The work is exceedingly valuable in the fact, it gives the only complete picture of Dickens, and it possesses unusual interest and value to his countless admirers. This work should be in every library that contains Dickens' novels.

NO NAME. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume forms one of the series of "Harper's Illustrated Library Edition" of Wilkie Collins' novels. It is a story of thrilling interest, revealing the wonderful skill of the writer in the plot and precision in sketching the central characters. "Magdalen" is presented with a vividness of touch and power, that illustrates the rare talents of the author. This is a capital edition for the library, and not expensive.

POEMS OF TWENTY YEARS. By Laura Winthrop Johnson. Published by D. W. C. Lent & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is much to admire in this collection. Most of the poems are short, and the variety sufficiently great to suit all classes of worshippers of the muse. The poems are arranged under three heads; fancy, experience and the war. We might cull many gems from this little volume of sweet poetry. The book is worthy of many admirers, for the purity of its sentiments and elevated tone.

HUBERT FREETH'S PROSPERITY. A Story. By Mrs. Newton Crosland, author of "The Diamond Wedding," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This romance is above the average of works of fiction. As a composition, it shows care and pictures society in a natural and common sense way. The author avoids the high coloring so frequently the fault of novel writers. Its crowning excellence is its elevated tone, and the healthy type of the lessons which crop out through the story. It is readable and instructive too, and presents an inside view of English home life that is worthy of the gaze of other households.

NINETY-THREE. By Victor Hugo, author of "Toilers of the Sea," "Les Miserables," &c. Translated by Frank Lee Benedict. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

To call this a wonderful production hardly expresses its true character as a work of literary merit. It reveals the magic power of the gifted author, and indicates no abatement of vigor as a writer, though he is well up in years. Remarkable events are woven together by no ordinary texture of language. It breathes throughout the vitalizing word-painting so peculiar to the old hero. It is, in brief, a tale of the Reign of Terror—representing the civil war in La Vendee. It is enough to announce a work of M. Hugo, and a subject like "93" serves to increase his admirers. The translator seems to have performed his work well.

ALIDE: An Episode of Goethe's Life. By Emma Lazarus, author of "Admetus and other Poems," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a delightfully well told story; its tone elevating; characters natural, and without the sham sensational type of some fiction. The charm of the romance is heightened by so brilliant a personage as Goethe. It is a love story throughout and an enjoyable one, too. The lights and shades of the romance are skillfully drawn.

WOMAN, LOVE, AND MARRIAGE. By F. Saunders, author of "Salmagundi for the Solitary and Social." Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Most readers of this work will be disappointed—judging the book by its title—in finding that it is one of the most gracefully written books on such interesting subjects as "Woman, Love, and Marriage," that is extant. The name of the talented author, however, would be an assurance that the book would be worthy of his pen. It treats of "Celibacy," the "Ruling Passion," "Wedded Life," and "Modern Impediments to Marriage." It contains valuable historical information on these subjects, and also excellent and sensible advice upon matters of such delicate interest and affecting social life. It deserves a wide circulation.

RECORD OF MR. ALCOTT'S SCHOOL, Exemplifying the Principles and Methods of Moral Culture. Third edition. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Every lover of high-toned education will enjoy the perusal of this book, as it embodies facts in the "art divine" that all classes should know. The picture of the interior of Mr. Alcott's schoolroom, gives a feint idea of its admirable arrangement for study and school discipline. Miss Peabody has performed a good work by reproducing the principles and methods of moral culture in this famous school. While there is everything to commend, yet, if any *defect* exists, it lacks the outspoken words of a higher and clearer testimony of God in Christ Jesus. It breathes too much of the spirit of undervaluing the great mission of Christ to a fallen world. We must say, however, the book is a valuable one and deserves a high place in literary circles, and we could wish that we had more model schools of a similar character.

GUISEPPE'S HOME. By Julia A. Matthews, author of "The Golden Ladder Series," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few can read this little story of the poor Italian boy, with his dilapidated "feedle" (fiddle), and his quaint stories of his home and benefactress, Marie, and especially the kindly offices of a Mr. Phillips, without feeling tender at the heart-strings. The grotesqueness of the characters in the story, through which a golden cord of moral and religious sentiment pervades every part, are striking and interesting.

THORPE REGIS: A Novel. By the author of "The Rose-Garden," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the most interesting point of admiration in this romance is that it reveals some of the hidden or least familiar phases of rural life, with such a delicacy of touch, and producing such a cheerful and sunny atmosphere, that the finer sensibilities of the mind and heart are reached and deeply impressed. The story winds through many phases of social life, as seen in a quiet, slow English village. Some of the characters are pictured with rare skill. Portions of the novel are fine specimens of word-painting.

WILLOW BROOK. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It might be sufficient with some to simply announce the name of the author, but suffice it to say, this excellent book is deserving of a wide circulation. It is a delightful story of two little girls, describing a visit to a Jewish family, where they were exposed on the Sabbath to unfavorable influences. Aunt Judy, the old colored Christian servant, is a loving character of the story.

THE GATES OF PRAYER: A Book of Private Devotion for Morning and Evening. By Dr. Macduff. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

An admirable manual for devotions, both suggestive, inspiring and instructive. It is prepared for morning and evening devotions for one month, and suitable for all months of the year. Each prayer is opened and closed with the same words, with a suitable text of Scripture, preceding each prayer. These prayers are rich in consolation for those in affliction, and "hedged in" with worldly pursuits. The style of the petitions is terse and direct, and describe a soul thoroughly roused to intense desire and longings after God. The volume is elegantly printed and handy size.

THE BREWER'S FAMILY. By MRS. ELLIS, author of "Women of England," etc. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Just the book for these "crusading" times in the interest of temperance. It is an English publication, and portrays in graphic language the life and inward struggle of an old family, whose ancestors had been extensive brewers, and through which generations of the family had acquired ample fortunes from the same source. It was a Christian family, at least the parents sought to do right, while all the while they were inflicting a terrible wrong on society by the manufacture and sale of beer. The various incidents of the Crawford family, and the stages of duty and final emancipation from the evil, are here presented in the strong language of this well-known writer. It is an excellent book for the Sunday school library and family circle.

THE Treasury Department has issued a circular relative to the Canadian coast trade, in which is published an extract from a recent act of the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation March 16 last, forbidding under severe penalty the carrying of goods or passengers by water from one port of Canada to another, except in British ships. The Treasury circular with regard thereof says: "It will be observed, however, that by article thirty of the recent treaty between the United States and Great Britain, citizens of the first named country may carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, from one port or place in the British possessions of North America to another port or place within the said possessions, if a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage, and in bond under rules agreed upon between the two governments, and that by article twenty-six the navigation of the rivers St. Lawrence, Yenikon, Porcupine and Strikine, is left open under certain regulations."

Three million four hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-one women, of the age of fifteen and upwards, are engaged in some employment in Great Britain. This number does not include married women, of whom there are about 4,000,000.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery, the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT H. PATTERSON and JOHN H. STEWART, under the firm name of ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN H. STEWART retiring. The Livery business will be continued at the old stand, No. 46 Seventh avenue, by ROBERT H. PATTERSON, who will settle all accounts pertaining to the late firm.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON,
JOHN H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1874.

I RESPECTFULLY ASK FOR MY successor a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public.
JOHN H. STEWART.

REMOVALS.
Removal
TO NEW QUARTERS.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO'S
WHOLESALE
Brush & Notion House,
REMOVED TO
176 and 178 Wood St.,
WHERE WE INVITE OUR OLD CUSTOMERS TO CALL, AND WHERE ALL NEW ONES WILL BE WELCOMED. tths

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Company
Will remove about the 15th of April to northwest corner of
SMITHFIELD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHAETONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
No. 89 Third Avenue.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING

ESTABLISHED 1862.
Pittsburgh Commission House,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER PILE PIPE, for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.
This instrument is now introduced to the notice of the profession and the public as far superior to anything used or known heretofore in the treatment of this distressing malady. By means of this instrument, astringent, soothing and alterative or healing ointments can be applied directly to the diseased parts without giving pain to the patient. The difficulties hitherto experienced in the proper application of remedies are entirely obviated by the peculiar construction of the instrument and the properties of the material used. Being made of hard rubber it is firm; will not corrode as metallic instruments do, hurtful instead of beneficial. It has been submitted for trial to some of our best Physicians and Surgeons, who have in every instance given it their unqualified approval; and cures have been effected by its use in many cases which had resisted all treatment before.
Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

A. D. McKEE.
New Dry Goods.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Choice Fabrics, Suited for Spring,
EMBRACING
Dress Goods,
Sacqueings,
Shawls,
Men and Boys' Wear, &c.
All New and at Lowest Prices.
59 Market Street.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Furniture.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture of the Latest Designs.
Persons wishing to purchase this spring would do well to call on us.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
NO. 21 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
EXTENSIVE!
THE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR, AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE.
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1874.

Scarcus consultum. "The mountain hath borred and brought forth a mouse." The proceedings for the past few days in Congress have awakened outeries from all parts of the country for something tangible to the purpose to pass before their houseable bodies, in order that a definite course action may be marked out for the trades d produce of the land.

Mr. Sherman reports adversely from one committee, Mr. Dawes does the same ing from another, General Butler gives otice that he will withdraw the easures he has hitherto been urging and their stead advocate the House bill on nking and currency, and on all sides nators and Representatives stand, each udly praising some certain plan agreeable to their own ideas and different from ose of any one else, which pet measure ey refuse to relinquish for that of either their neighbors, as being equally available and more carefully digested.

We are not disposed to be cavilers, and e fully aware of the difficulties attendant pon passing a finance bill which will in y manner compromise the apparently reconcilable differences of opinion which revail upon this subject in the various tates and sections. Yet we do hope and ay for the appearance of some eminent nd sagacious financier from out the ranks, ho will bring order out of the existt chaos and restore the channels trade and commerce of the nited States to their normal, or at least to settled condition. It is a mighty task, at the greater the labor the greater the reard, and the coming man may earn for imself a name greater than any which toay appears on the political horizon.

The rumors of Mr. Secretary Richardon's withdrawal continue to prevail, with report current that unless the resignation e voluntarily forthcoming, and that speedy, he will be politely requested to retire.

Usually, we have few comments to make. ur mas- [illegible] quiet with no sufferng, to all appearance from the lack of unds, but still with a lively demand, however the purse strings appear to ssen in any particular quarter. Good aper finds sale at from nine to ten per nt. on the street, with rather more offerng than is taken up.

No transactions, or nearly none, are reorted in Pittsburgh bank or insurance ocks.

Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are inquired for to some extent, but no sales were made far as we could learn.

—The following table shows the prices of old, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange, during the day. urnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 3 Fourth avenue:

April 8, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
old.....	113¼	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
S. 6's, 1881.....						119⅝
S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121		121⅛		121	121
's, 1867.....	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞	117⅞
's, 1864.....	119⅝		119⅝		119⅝	119⅝
's, 1865.....	119⅝		119⅝		119⅝	119⅝
's, 1865, new	119		119		119	119
's, 1867.....	119		119		119	119
's, 1868.....	119⅝		119⅝		119⅝	119⅝
's, coupons....	114⅜		114⅜		114⅜	114⅜
urrency 6's.....	117		118		118	118
ew 5 per cents....	115¼		115¼		114⅝	114⅝
tlantic & Pacific....						15½
estern Union Tel....	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
anana.....						113
acific Mail.....	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜	47⅜
dams Express.....		97		97½		97½
ells-Fargo Express		77		77		77
merican Express....		62⅜		64¼		63
ew York Central....	100¼	100¼	100	100	100	99¾
rie.....	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞
ichigan Central....		86		83½		78½
ichigan Southern....		78¾	78¼		78¼	78¼
linois Central.....					104½	103¾
leveland & Pitts'gh	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94¼
hicago & Northw'n	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
o., preferred.....	71	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
ock Island.....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
t. Paul.....	42¾	42⅝	41⅝	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
o., preferred.....		62		62	62	62
abash.....	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
ranville & St. Lo....		38½		38½	38½	38½
o., preferred.....		58¼		57½		57½
ort Wayne.....						38⅜
hio & Mississippi....				29¾		29¾
nion Pacific.....	37	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
hicago & Alton.....				103		103
o., C. & I. C.....						22½
oston, Hart. & Erie					1¾	1¾
arlem.....						130
erre Haute.....				12		12
ennessee State bonds						
o., new.....				88¾		87¾
outh Carolina, April				17		
o., July.....				17	8½	
issouri 6's.....				94		94

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52½
Pennsylvania scrip	99½
Reading	57⅝
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Oil Creek	15½
Lehigh Valley	60½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	86½
Central Transportation Company	43¼
Empire Transportation Company	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	88½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1874. }

REMARKS—The most noticeable feature in the market is the decline in the price of roasted coffee, which has dropped one cent per pound, brief mention of which we made yesterday. When the rivolry among coffee roasters will cease we know not; but of one thing we are certain—consumers look on complacently, and are decidedly on the side of the bears.

Now that daylight seems to break at Washington, and strong hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement of the vexed question of the currency, a better feeling is observable among business men generally. As we have before remarked, it is not so much the manner in which the currency question is settled as the knowledge that it is done; business men will then see their way clear, trade will revive, and "good times come again once more."

There seems to be a better feeling in the grain market, though it is far from being active. The receipts continue very light, as is also the demand. Prices remain unchanged for all cereals.

Dealers in flour report the market a shade firmer for choice domesticand Western brands, though prices show no quotable change. The demand from the country continues fair, whilst the local trade is good.

The recent advance in bacon and provisions is maintained. Trade is reported satisfactory for the season, and with a full supply of choice meats on hand, dealers are hopeful for the future.

Good roads and a prospect for pasture has knocked the props from under the price of butter, which is now on the "down grade" even "gilt edged" will not [illegible] over 42c per pound.

The eggs market continues firm, notwithstanding the heavy receipts. There is an active local demand, and strictly fresh sell readily at quotations.

All things taken into consideration we think that the cloud which has so long hung upon trade is about to pass away, and the bright sun of prosperity shine over all the land.

The rivers are still in navigable order, and the wharves present a busy scene.

Below will be found the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	840	Apples, bbls.....	120
Cheese, lbs.....	61	Corn, sacks.....	950
Wheat, sacks.....	1,000	Barley, sks.....	510
Rye, sacks.....	151	Oats, sacks.....	1,039
Butter, pkgs.....	30	Bacon, tres.....	23
Potatoes, bush.....	400		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.....	7,201	7,957	15,148
Apples, bbls.....	1,040	1,095	1,776
Cheese, lbs.....	93	86	179
Corn, sacks.....	3,067	4,667	7,734
Wheat, sacks.....	2,304	3,231	5,535
Barley, sacks.....	4,342	4,613	9,455
Rye, sacks.....	1,512	1,464	2,809
Oats, sacks.....	9,849	6,508	16,127
Butter, pkgs.....	261	196	457
Bacon, pcs.....	12,670	2,822	12,295
Bacon, tres.....	736	284	1,020

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The stocks of choice apples are light and prices rule firm: Choice eating and cooking varieties command $3 50@3 50 per bbl; inferior at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER—Astrictly choice article meets with ready sale at 7½c; prime to fair to good 65c.

ASHES—Owing to the extreme dullness in the glass trade, ashes are in light demand. The nominal rates are as follows: Soda, refined, 5c; soda, common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 9c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—A $8 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 ₱ bbl; India at $30 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ales, in Kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls 41 gals $32 25@12 75; bbls, 58 gals $42 50@63 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 25.

BUTTER—As remarked above, butter is coming down. The receipts are large and the market dull and drooping. Strictly choice table butter is held at 40c; good to prime 35@38c. There is little demand for low grades, and at present they are dead weight upon the hands of holders.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The following are the revised quotations of the market, the figures given being those at which actual sales are made. Trade is reported fairly active. We quote as follows: Extra sugar cured hams, per pound, 12½c; canvassed do 13c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do 10½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 15½c; beef tongues, $7 00 ₱ bbl; shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do 10½c; bacon rib sides, 9½c; bacon short rib sides, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $17 50 ₱ bbl; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 10½@ 11c ₱ lb; refined lard for summer use, in tierces, 10½c; do half-bbls, 11c; do in buckets, 11½c; do 3-lb cankies, 12½c; do 5-lb pails, 12½c; do 3-lb pails, 13½c; do 5-lb pails, 13½c; ham sausage, 10c.

BEANS—The demand for strictly prime white navy continues active with sales at $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 00@2 25 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Little demand and prices nominally $5@5 25 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—There are no changes in prices. We are reported sales of 2 tons 2-bailer fine to good green 7½@8½c; red and red topped 5½@6c ₱ lb.

BOLOGNA—We are reported sales at 20@24c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in prices and quote as follows: No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 00@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@ 50c ₱ dozen additional.

CARBIS OIL—The market, it would seem, has become stationary. We continue to quote from store at 18½c; f. o. b. cars 12½c per gallon.

CORN GOODS—Manufacturers of cotton goods in this vicinity report a fair trade demand. Following are the current rates of the market: Penn Mill No. 1, 4-4 shirting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 9c; Juniata 9½c; Penn Mill 2 lbs 14c; do 2½ 16c; do 3 19c; white cotton flannel 16c; do colored 20c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 21c.

CANNED GOODS—Fruits in Syrups—2's Californa apricots ₱ doz $5 ₱ 2 ₱ blackberries $2 85; 2 ₱ Winslow's blueberries $2 50; 2 ₱ white cherries, extra, $3 50; 2 ₱ red cherries $2 75; 2 ₱ green gages $2 25; 2 ₱ gooseberries $2 25; 2 ₱ green gages in 10 ₱ cans $8 50; 2 ₱ egg plums $3 50; 2 ₱ damson plums $2 50; 2 ₱ yellow peaches, extra $3 75; 2 ₱ white peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 ₱ white peaches $3 25; 2 ₱ peaches $2 40; 3 ₱ pie peaches $2 25; 2½ ₱ California Bartlett pears $3 25; 2 ₱ Bartlett pears in 10 ₱ cans $8 50; 2 ₱ pears $2 25; 2 ₱ pine apple $2 50; 2 ₱ orange quinces $2 25; 2 ₱ raspberries $3 00; 2 ₱ strawberries, extra, $3 75; 2 ₱ extra cherries $2 75; 2 ₱ pie peaches $1; 2 ₱ peach marmalade $2 25; 2 ₱ peach marmalade $2 50; 6 ₱ peach marmalade $5 50. Vegetables—3 ₱ Triumph Asparagus, ₱ doz, $1 50; 2 ₱ Lima beans $2 75; 2 ₱ string beans $1 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's green corn, $2 25; 3 ₱ Yarmouth sugar corn $2 75; 2 ₱ Ball Horn corn $2; 3 ₱ golden pumpkin $2 50; 2 ₱ small green peas $3; 2 ₱ marrowfat green peas $2 75; 2 ₱ green peas $2; 3 ₱ succotash (corn and Lima beans) $2 25; 3 ₱ Cape May tomatoes $2 30; 3 ₱ triumph tomatoes $2 30; 3 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes $2 30; 2 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 ₱ Winslow's, lobsters, ₱ doz, $2 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's lobsters $3 50; 1 ₱ California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 ₱ California fresh salmon $1 50; 1 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $2 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $6 75; 2 ₱ Winslow's fresh mackerel $4 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (full) $2 25; 2 ₱ cove oysters (full) $1 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (light) $2; 2 ₱ cove oysters (light) $1 25; 1 ₱ spiced oysters (family) $1 75; 2 ₱ spiced oysters (family) $2 75; 1 ₱ cherry stone clams $2 50; 2 ₱ cherry stone clams $1 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $4; ½ pint Hartford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $1 25; celery sauce $3 50; pint Cape May tomato ketchup $4 50; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $7 50; Prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $1 50; Bordeaux mustard, genuine imported French $2 50; superior prepared mustard, ₱ gallon, 65c. Jellies—assorted in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; currant in tumblers, assorted in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets $2 75; currant in goblets $2 75; assorted in bottles $1 50; currant in bottles $1 50; assorted in in beer mugs $2 50. Preserves—Apricots, in wood, packages—barrels, small pickles, 3,200, ₱ bbl $12 50; barrels, medium pickles, 2,400, ₱ bbl $10; half barrels, medium pickles, 600, ₱ half bbl $6 00; barrels fancy mixed, 30 gals, ₱ bbl $15 00; half barrels fancy mixed, 15 gals, ₱ half bbl $8 00. American pickles in glass—pint, plain, ₱ dozen $1 50; pint, mixed, $1 50; quart, plain, $2 50; quart, mixed, $3 00; half gallon, plain $3 50; half gallon, mixed, $3 50; gallon, plain, $5 50; gallon, mixed, $5 50.

CHEESE—The stocks are being gradually reduced, which causes a firmer market. Sales are reported of New York Factory, in jobbing lots, at 18½@19c ₱ lb; Ohio Sweitzer 15@16c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand with sales, shoulders at 9½@9c; ribbed sides, 7@7½c; clear sides 8@8½c; hams 9½@ 10½c ₱ lb. Country lard 8½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand for choice varieties is squite active, and we are reminded of one of Sackett's and Belle berries at $10@17 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair inquiry with sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½@c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 5c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 05@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—As is usual at this season the stocks of dried fruits become light. Such is the case now; hence prices rule very firm. Sales are made as follows: Apples 9@10c ₱ lb; mixed peaches, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 16@18c; blackberries 16@17c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The ruling figures for strictly fresh eggs 16@16c per dozen, though some dealers will not take less than 16c. The arrivals are heavy.

FISH—No. 1 mess mackerel $8 ₱ bbl; No. 2 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $12 00; No. 2 bay mackerel, in retail lots, at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters $1 75@2 00 ₱ box; lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@8 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; no. 1, $2 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—There is a fair local demand, and sales are made in a jobbing way at 42@43c for No. 1, and 70@72c for No. 2 ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—The following table shows the market before noted continues. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Holders are firm in their views, and will make no concessions to effect sales. Orders from the country are still coming in, which, with the local demand, causes a fairly fair market. The following are the ruling rates of the market: Prime white wheat flour $6 00@6 00 ₱ bbl; red winter wheat $7 25@8 25; spring wheat $7 00@7 25. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Roasted coffees are still selling at the decline mentioned yesterday; all other articles unchanged in price. Trade is reported brisk, and the lookout for still better times favorable. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees—Choice or fancy ₱ lb, 29@30c; Strictly prime ₱ lb, 28@29c; Strictly good ₱ lb, 27@28c; Fair ₱ lb, 26@26c; Java ₱ lb, 30@37c.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted coffee, ₱ papers, 28c; Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk, 28c; Roasted Java coffee, in bulk 40c.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 10c; Standard ₱, 10½c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard Island bar, 11½c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9½c; American extra C, 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 75c@$1 25 ₱ lb; Formosa Oolong 75c@$1 ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

GRAIN—We have no material change to note as relates to prices or demands. For convenient descriptions there was a moderate inquiry, whilst others were neglected. The receipts were not large. Wheat is in moderate supply; the mills are well provided. The current rates are: Red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 00@1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were a little uncertain. We quote: Mixed 54c; new 56c; white 56c ₱ bushel. Corn—The demand was only moderate. We quote: Ear, in bulk, 70c; in sacks, 72½c; shelled, 70c; in elevator at 75c; a round lot would not bring that figure. Rye—was neglected. We hear of no occasional sale at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Barley—The market is so demoralized that correct figures are not obtainable. We omit them.

HOPS—1873 a 40@45c ₱ lb; 1872's at 25@30c.

HAY—Baled, wharf and track, $18@23; wagon $25@30.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@82c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 62@66c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 25@1 35; sugar, in grain, 14@15c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Fine middlings $16 00@17 00; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Sales in small lots at $4 00@5 50 ₱ bbl; top sets ₱ bush $5 00@6 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of dressed turkeys at 16@17c; chickens 13@14c; ducks 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush in a jobbing way.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ lb and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $8 00; hand sapolio, cases $5; three quarter, $3 25.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25@3 50 per bush; flaxseed $2 30@2 40; orchard grass $3; blue grass $5; hungarian $1; red grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 00; jobbing lots $1 05@1 80.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb. Demand good.

WHISKY—We quote at 98c@$1 00 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 8, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market in the oil regions was more active and a shade firmer. Buyers were more inclined to take hold. The result was several thousand barrels changed hands in the oil regions, Parker's coming in for its share. In the language of speculators, all mean, there is yet plenty of room for improvements.

CRUDE.

In our market we did not learn of a single sale. The following lots changed hands at PARKER'S RUN:

4,350 bbls, United and Union.....$11 97½
5,000 bbls, United, at well.....65
7,000 bbls, Union, at well.....1 70

For prices at other points see dispatches.

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Prices advancing; sales delivered at C. & P. R. R. station $1 57½; at wells $1 10½ per bbl.

REFINED.

The market, so far as prices are concerned, has undergone no change for some time. The rates at the works are 12½c per gallon; in a jobbing way the usual advance being paid.

Philadelphia—Dealers report the market quiet; spot 15½c, April 15¾c, May 16¼c, June 16¾c.

New York—Sales first half April 15¾@15½c, all delivered.

Prices unsettled. We quote nominally $1 65 a1 70.

TITUSVILLE, April 8.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On upper road the market was $2 00@2 05, and closed at $2 00 bid. The market at Parker's was almost $1 92½@1 97½. The bonn refined market was 85c in bulk, and 13c in bbls. Benzine $1 75@2 00. Sales:

7,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 95
3,500 bbls, b. o. April	2 15
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 92½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 65
3,500 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 97½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 97½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 70

NEW YORK, April 8.—Crude oil—The market for crude in bulk was a trifle easier with light inquiry at 7¾@7½c. Refined held steadily; sales 12,000 bbls first half April, 25½c; 5,000 bbls do 15¾c; 5,000 bbls, April 15th to 25th, 15¾c. Cases 29½c. Naphtha 9½c. Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 15¾@15¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 8.—Market quiet but firm and held at $1 90.

TIDIOUTE, April 8.—Market at wells firm at $1 72½ bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 8.—Market firm and quiet at $1 80@1 95.

TITUSVILLE, April 8.—Market quiet at $1 95 bid, $2 00 asked.

OIL CITY, April 8.—Market nominally $2 00. Crude, at wells—Market firm; Union $1 97½; United pipe $1 92½; others about $1 85@1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Market quiet; S. W. 15½c; crude 7c; cases 20c; sales none; futures: April 15¾c; May 16¼c; June 16¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.....	Paine, H. & T.....	80
Stevenson.....	Central O. W.....	930
Fisher Bros.....	Citizens O. W.....	957
L. W. Young.....	Citizens O. W.....	474
L. H. Young.....	Empire O. W.....	1,002

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Paine, H. & T.....		Citizens O. W.....	1,441
Central O. W.....	950	Petrolite O. W.....	1,032
Total.....			3,483

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E. Waring & Co.	Waring Bros. Phila.....	712
Elkins, Bly & Co.	Waring Bros. Phila.....	200
Total.....		912

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1874. }

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy of through cattle destined for Eastern markets, and but fair of stock intended for sale at this point. There are but few lots of prime cattle on sale, the bulk of offerings being medium and lower grades. Advices from Eastern and Western markets are unfavorable for trade and buyers are demanding concessions from sellers. Very few cattle have been sold since Monday and the market rules slow and dull at figures ¼c lower, with prospect that prices will go lower before the close of the week. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 cattle, $6 50 to $7 00; do 1,200, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200, $5 75 to $6 25; good 1,100, $5 50 to $5 75; common do, $5 00 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs this week have been heavy. The market is dull and slow, and prices at least 5c lower than last week. Supply in excess of the demand, and as above noted prices rules slow and bad.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $6 25 to $6 30; prime do, $6 00 to $6 15; Yorkers, $5 20 to $5 40.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week to time of writing have been fair. The offerings are all kinds and grades. Market fair until noon to-day, at which time it became slow and dull, with prices ¼c lower.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $7 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $7 50; prime 80 to 85 lbs, $6 75 to $7 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1874.

Treasury disbursement $40,000. Customs receipts $289,000.

MONEY

very easy at 3@4 per cent.

STERLING

485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 113⅝@113¾; opened and closed at 113⅝. Carrying rates 2@4 per cent. Clearings $16,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and firm.

Tens, coupons 1881	121	5-20s, 1867	120
5-20s, 1862	117¾	5-20s 1868	119¾
5-20s, 1864	119¾	New 5s	112¾
5-20s, 1865	120¼	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	119	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS

dull and nominal, except Tennessees, which are lower.

Missouri 6s	91½	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	58	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	57¾	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds strong, with large business. Stocks were weak early in the day on realization and the general opposition to inflation by newspapers, and rumors that the President would veto any inflation measures as soon as laid before him officially, and the general list fell ¼@1¾ per cent. The market became strong from close of second board until near close, with an advance of ¼@1¾ per cent. from the lowest point. In final dealings a slight weakness was noticed. Total sales 156,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Erie, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 New York Central, 13,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 Wabash. The advance in stocks during the afternoon was on favorable advices intimating that the President is in favor of inflation.

Erie.....	37½	St. Paul preferred	61¾
Preferred.....	59	Wabash	45¾
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	Do preferred	71
Quicksilver	28	Fort Wayne	94
Adams Express	98¼	Terre Haute	12
Wells, Fargo & Co.	77½	Do preferred	35¾
American Express	63	Chicago & Alton	103
U. S. Express	70	Do preferred	107
Pacific Mail	46¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
New York Central	99¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	74
Erie	36½	Burlington & Q	109¾
Do preferred	59	Lake Shore	78¾
Harlem	125	Panama	32
Do preferred	130	Illinois Central	103¾
Michigan Central	83½	Union Pacific	37¼
Pittsburgh	88½	Central Pac. bonds	94¾
Northwestern	50¼	Union Pac. bonds	86¾
Do preferred	71	Hartford & Erie	12
Rock Island	106¾	Delaware & Lack	115¾
New Jersey Cent.	103¾	Bankers' bills	485¾
St. Paul	42¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled, closing weak; No. 1 spring $1 28@ 29; No. 2 $1 21½; No. 3 $1 19; cash, April and May. Corn firm and declined; No. 2 mixed 68½c cash and seller April, 64¾@64½c seller May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 45½c seller May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 92@93c, fresh. Barley—nominal and prices advanced; No. 1, $1 55@1 60; No. 2, $1 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled and closed easy; $13 50 seller April, $13 75@13 80 seller May. Lard irregular and lower and closed firm at 9.90c spot. Bulk meats—In good demand at full prices; generally held 1@c higher; shoulders 6½@5¾c; short rib middles 8¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts 1,241; total for week 5,491. Market quiet and active as yesterday's prices; buyers demand still further concessions; sales 900 lbs steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,462, at $5 00@5 25; 1,080 lbs steers, averaging 1,073, at $5 40; a large number of Texas cattle sold on private terms. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,100; total for week 10,600. Market firm at ¼c off on last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts 1,800; total for week 11,600, against 3,700 same time last week. Market slow and dull; Yorkers $5 00@5 25; heavy hogs $5 50@5 65.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine Western and State $5 85@6 35; common to fair extra $6 40@ 6 90; good to choice $6 95@7 20. Wheat scarcely so firm; No 2 Milwaukee $1 37@1 40; No 2 spring $1 45@1 60; red Indiana $1 46. Corn 1@2c better; No 1 old $1 06@1 10. Malt and barley unchanged. Corn bulk; new Western mixed 70@71c; old 72@73c. Oats a shade firmer; Western mixed 60@65c; white 63@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Turpentine firmer at 42½@43c. Pork steady at 27¾30c. Wool in fair demand; domestic fleece 40@70c; pulled 25@50c. Pork under at $17 00. Beef quiet. Hams 12@13c. Middles firm; long clear 9¾@9.16c; short clear 9¾@9.16c. Lard heavy at 10.3-16c. Butter 20@35c. Cheese steady at 11@16c. Whisky steady at 96c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Flour dull; XX $5 75@ 6 00; choice extra $7 25@7 75; family $8 00@9 00. Corn in fair supply and demand; mixed 70@75c; white 75@78c. Oats—Supply light; quiet at 62@65c. Bran scarce at $1 40. Hay dull; prime $19 00. Pork held at $17 75; no sales. Dry salt meats—Shoulders 8½c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon scarce and firm at 12½@13½c. Hams 13@15c. Lard firmer; tierces 10½@10¾c; keg 10¾@10¾c. Sugar dull; seconds 7a7¼c. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 31a34c. Whisky dull at 96c. Coffee quiet at 19a20c. Cotton—Middling and lower at $3 50. Bulk corn stock, 150,000 bushels, of which one-half is damaged. Light advance engaged for export at nominally 7¼a7⅝c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts 3,570. Market dull, prices weak and tending lower; sales of fair to choice shipping steers at $4 50@ 5 00; through Texans $3 20@3 90; cornfed do $5 00. Shipments 1,900.

Hogs—Receipts 16,750. Quality better, market active, and prices firm and higher; $5 00@ 5 25 for common to choice; extra quoted $5 60. Shipments 8,785.

Sheep—Receipts 1,300. Market active and firm at $5 50@5 12 for common to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Cotton, flour, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 55. Corn dull at 63a66c. Rye steady at $1 05. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $16 75. Lard firm; steam sold freely at 9¾c; kettle 10c, closing firm. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon strong; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 8.—Wool remains in the same quiet state as previously noticed; choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces still command 55a57c, and not scarce and firm; up in combing, production have been sold at 50a52c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 48a52c; combing and delaine fleeces 50a52c; pulled wools range from 40 to 55c for good and very choice super extra and extra.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour in improved demand and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active and stronger at 80a 87c. Oats quiet at 61a65c. Rye still a drug and declined; No. 2 mixed 68½c cash and seller April, 64¾@64½c seller May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 45½c seller May. Oats—demand good at 65a67½c. Lard 10c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 9¾c. Lard 10a 10¾c. Butter active and declined to 33a35c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal 96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 55; extra do $1 06; No. 1 red $1 55. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 68½c seller May, 69¾c seller June 70c; damaged 69c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 55c

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
PITTSBURGH, April 8, 1874.

Boyd, David, Youngstown, Ohio.....1
Boyd, R. M., City.....1
Dayton, Bella, Fairbanks, Iowa.....1
Fry, Rev. H. R., Wilkinsburg, Pa.....1
Gregg, Rev. W. A., Lima, O.....1
Ford, Mrs. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.....1
Irvin, M. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.....1
Miller, J. Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.....1
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Pearce, A., Harmony, Pa.....3
Shaw, Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa.....1
Tigh, Katey, Philadelphia, Pa.....2

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Yet Another.

It is said by the knowing ones that we are soon to have another weekly newspaper in the city: that it is to be an organ of the Catholic Church; that it is to be called the *Hibernian*. Furthermore, it is to have an "illuminated" head, which will contain a picture of Brian Boru on horseback.

The "Barbecue" Bills.

It seems that the "grand barbecue" gotten up in celebration of the event of the completion of Penn avenue, has not yet been "settled for" in full. Yesterday Messrs. G. F. Smith & Co. entered suit in the Common Pleas against Dr. Arthurs, Gen. Hazen, Col. Stone and Dr. Barr, of the "Committee of Arrangements," to recover $277 80 for the animals that were "barbecued."

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin ——— yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Thomas Lafferty, who was found drowned in Chartier's creek, near Mansfield, the previous afternoon. The drowned man had been missing about four weeks. The body was recognized by a brother of the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning. The deceased leaves a wife but no children.

Divorce Cases.

In the Common Pleas, yesterday Mary Ann. Young filed a petition in divorce against her husband, Wm. Young. She alleges that she was married to Thomas Donahue in 1859, in Greensburg, and lived with him until 1870, when he went west. She subsequently married that Donahue had died. In August, 1872. She married Wm. Young, in Pittsburgh. Since her last marriage she has learned that Donahue is still living and resides in Illinois, and she now asks the dissolution of the bond with Wm. Young. A subpœna was awarded.

Annie C. Means, by her next friend The ophilus Lynch, files a libel in divorce from William C. Means. The parties were learned in 1867, and the husband has deserted her since 1871. A subpœna was awarded.

Allegheny Presbytery.

The second day's session of the Allegheny Presbytery, held at the Rev. Dr. Hodge's church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, was largely taken up by the transaction of business of no general interest.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Sewickley, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Bridgewater, and Mr. Henry P. Schwartz and Dr. O. L. Miller, of Allegheny, were elected delegates to represent the Presbytery at the General Assembly, which meets at St. Louis in the latter part of May.

Messrs. Menaul and Stewart, two young men, were licensed to preach.

The petition of the congregation at Glasgow, asking that Rev. Wm. White, who was excommunicated from the Washington Presbytery, be allowed to become their pastor, was refused.

Yale College Glee Club.

We are pleased to see the announcement of the Yale Glee Club for a concert to-morrow evening at Library Hall. Any one who has ever visited New Haven during the fall or summer time, will remember the singing of the students on the fence or stretched out under the elms of the campus; and to those who have been so fortunate as to spend four years within the venerable institution, the concert will revive many pleasant recollections. The club is composed of sixteen students from the various classes, and has been in existence for a number of years. Hitherto their concerts have been given for various charitable purposes in the different cities of the East but at the present request of the alumni associations in the West, they have concluded to spend their Easter vacation in a series of concerts, the proceeds of which go to the construction of a new boat-house for their crew. The programme consists almost entirely of college songs, and the voices, naturally good, have received no small degree of cultivation. The singing is strictly in the scientific sense, although some of the pieces are quite difficult, but is such as can be thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. The warbles, if not actually brought forth by students, bear a close resemblance to college singing, and will be a new feature to a Pittsburgh audience. The first of the series of concerts will be given on the 20th instant, in New York, followed on Monday and Tuesday evenings at Cincinnati and Chicago, where they were received by large and flattering audiences. "Ro Hunkus," *a la* Theodore Thomas, seems to be the favorite piece everywhere.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Kellogg—"Marriage of Figaro."

Bad and all as the night was, Library Hall was crowded to hear Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her troupe in Mozart's fine opera, the "Marriage of Figaro." The audience was exceptionally strong one, never, in the writer's knowledge, having been equaled on the Pittsburgh stage. Miss Kellogg was laboring still under the greatest disadvantage, the "cold" still catching her voice at times, but nevertheless she sang and acted the part of *Susanne* in such a manner as to call forth expressions of admiration. The audience, albeit a coldly critical one, awarded her a full share of applause.

Mme. Brignoli created a most favorable feeling in the *role* of the *Countess* than on the occasion of her *debut*. She sang the numbers of the part spiritedly and with much taste. As an actress, however, she is very deficient.

Of-course the *Cherubino* of Mme. Seguin was good—could not have been improved upon in any particular, for her acting was *acme* and vivacious as usual. The second she sang the song "Thought cannot reach thee," so excellently as to create the heartiest *encore* of the evening, perhaps, except that accorded Miss Kellogg and Mme. Brignoli for "The Zephyrs" in the third act. To the latter, however, the ladies simply bow in their acknowledgments.

Mr. Carlton's *Count Almaviva* was for that gentleman the highest commendation. He was in fine voice, and left little or no room for criticism as to singing or acting. Mr. Peakes made a capital *Figaro* in every respect. His conception and rendering of the part being most happy.

The choruses, such as there were, were very satisfactorily rendered, the instrumentation by the orchestra was the best of the week. Altogether, the performance was highly enjoyable.

"The Corsair" will positively not be presented, with Miss Kellogg as *Leonora*, Mrs. Seguin as *Gulnare*, and with Carlton, Peakes, Messrs. Carlton, Habelmann, and Hall in the cast.

Seats may yet be secured at Hale's music store, No. 106 Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There are few, if any, better dialect actors on the stage at the present time than Mr. T. Grattan Riggs, now filling an engagement at the Opera House. As an Irishman, a native and to the manner born," the "rich Irish brogue" rolls from his tongue with ear-tickling genuineness, and all his stage play is appropriate and natural. In the part of "Shin Fane," he has abundant opportunities to bring out his good qualities in their strength, and never fails to do so, much to the delight of his auditors. The play is a stirring one, full of exciting incidents, and cannot fail to prove interesting. The stock company render their exercises. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Compson, Mrs. Vandegrift and others and a number of hymns were sung. Some five or six hundred persons surrounded the ladies upon the outside of the building, but so far as we could observe there was no bad conduct. The services have been held each day since.

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THE PAYMENT FOR PIPE.

The Controller Refuses to Certify a Warrant.

It is understood that under the resolution of the Water Committee, passed on Tuesday evening, ordering the payment of Wm. Smith & Son upon estimates of pipe furnished, Mr. Smith yesterday applied to the Controller the issue of certificates for warrants. These the Controller denied unless he was furnished with an opinion in that behalf by the City Attorney. This opinion has not yet been furnished.

Meantime it is also stated that Mayor Black-more will refuse to sign the warrants if certified for.

Fell into a Cellar.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Robert McCallin, a middle-aged man, who resides at No. 352 River avenue, Allegheny, fell a distance of about ten feet into the cellar at the new bank building, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, and received a severe cut on the back of his head. He was knocked senseless, and for a time it was thought that his fall would prove fatal. The injured man was removed to the Central Police station where Dr. McCoy dressed his wound.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.

Three strangers, Joseph Rice, Patrick Meenan and John Billon, arrested a few days ago as suspicious characters, and sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants, were brought before the court, yesterday, on writs of *habeas corpus* and after a number of hymns were sung. Some five or six hundred persons surrounded the ladies upon the outside of the building, but so far as we could observe there was no bad conduct. The services have been held each day since.

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THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT

EARNEST WORK YESTERDAY.

Prominent Liquor Saloons Visited.

Politeness and Courtesy Extended.

Views of the Women Upon the Result---They Express Satisfaction---One Wholesale and Several Retail Establishments Visited---Further Operations To-Day.

Without any previous notice the Central Temperance Union opened the crusade against the liquor traffic, yesterday, in earnest. Heretofore the praying, singing, and entreating at saloons had been done in the suburbs and in Allegheny City by the ladies of branches of the organization, and frequent inquiries had been made as to when the main movement, in the heart of the city, was to be commenced. It was thought by many that the central organization would contest hard battle with public meetings in churches, and active, continued measures on an extensive scale were hardly looked for. The vigorous campaign promised by the proceedings of yesterday was, therefore, as we have said, somewhat of a surprise.

PREPARING FOR THE CRUSADE.

The determination to proceed "to business," and the arrangements therefor were, it appears, fixed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union, but the announcement was not made public. The ladies, some thirty or more in number, met at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, and after some debate as to how they should proceed, whether as one body or in squads, finally decided to "move upon the enemy's works" in a body, and a programme having been arranged, they went forth. The ladies proceeded to Fifth avenue and of course attracted a crowd which gathered and followed as they went. Among those actually participating in the movement were Mrs. Collins, President, and Mrs. Hill, Secretary of the Union, Mrs. Black, Miss Beeson, Mrs. McKeon, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Van Horn, the last of whom is well known as a most active worker in the cause and in whose actions and remarks more interest is taken, probably, than in any other of the members. The objective point of the ladies was, of course, a matter of curiosity, and when they passed the prominent saloons of Fifth avenue, doubts of active operations were expressed.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

The plan, it seems, had been well arranged, and the ladies carried it out with praiseworthy unanimity. The modest, unpretending "Scotch Hill House" of John McFadden, located on the corner of Ross street and Fourth avenue, was the place, decided upon for the first attempt, and in the old frame structure and among the very numerous inmates thereof there was certainly great excitement when the ladies marched in. Permission, on the request of the ladies to enter and hold religious services McFadden refused on the ground that it would interfere with his business. He however permitted the ladies to occupy the sidewalk and gutter before the door-way. While the ladies proceeded with singing and prayer upon the pavement a very disorderly crowd soon collected within the house and if all reports are true, very disgraceful scenes took place there. The ladies were not daunted however, and continued their exercises. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Compson, Mrs. Vandegrift and others and a number of hymns were sung. Some five or six hundred persons surrounded the ladies upon the outside of the building, but so far as we could observe there was no bad conduct. The services have been held each day since.

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THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

Interesting Statistics—Important Suggestions by the State Board of Charities.

Some weeks since a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg requesting the Board of Public Charities to report upon the subject of the insane of the State, giving the number and condition of this class, what proportion are chronic or curable cases, and (if additional accommodations are needed) a scheme for the complete fulfillment of the duty required of the State.

We have before us a report of the Board of Public Charities, in answer to the above resolution, which opens with reference to the difficulties encountered in obtaining accurate information in regard to the whole number affected with the various forms of mental derangement, from the fact that twenty-two of the sixty-six counties of the State are not provided with alms houses, and in eleven other counties only local alms houses exist. Where the "township system" of caring for the indigent exists, the returns have been of an imperfect character and afford but little aid in making a satisfactory statement of the number of this unfortunate class in those counties and parts of counties where there are no alms houses.

THE NUMBER OF INSANE.

The number of insane in Pennsylvania, as stated in the census report for 1870, was 3,862. This enumeration is not quite correct, falling short of the reality. By the returns on file the number of insane maintained in institutions, or by authorities making reports to the Board of Public Charities, on September 30, 1873, was 3,842. It is estimated that there are in addition about 600, who comprise the increase in county institutions since the above date—those who are retained in their family care, and those who wander about as outcasts—making a total of 4,442. This computation excludes the class of idiots who numbered 2,250 by the census of 1870, for whom, of course, a different kind of institution is required.

The number of insane maintained in institutions, and by other authorities, is presented in the following statement:

In county almshouses.....	1,041
Supported by out-door relief and townships.....	215
In jails and penitentiaries.....	35
Insane department of Philadelphia city almshouse.....	1,039
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	406
State Lunatic Hospital, Danville.....	196
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont..	452
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.....	411
Friends' Asylum, Frankford.....	84
Total.....	3,842

The Board say: A careful examination of the above table will show that 2,551 of the insane are in State and private hospitals, where they enjoy the benefit of in-door comforts and amusements, out-door exercise and recreation, and where competent medical and other attendance can always be obtained.

The insane in the county alms houses suffer for the want of almost every attention and consideration which are necessary for their life, even to the strong and hearty, tolerable. With no care except the mere supply of their daily meals, they are suffered, with some few exceptions, to linger out their lives in the utter helplessness of their unfortunate state.

We forbear to dwell upon the large number of those who, without any medical care and, friends, and of others who wander about as outcasts—both classes suffering much neglect.

The 215 supported by out-door relief and by townships, have probably their physical wants supplied, but are left with little chance for any medical care or treatment.

As to the poor class of criminal insane," so called, confined in jails and penitentiaries, it may be said that about 300 to 360 are annually sent to county jails, and the remainder are detained until arrangements can be effected for their transfer to county alms-houses or State hospitals, but a small proportion being received into these latter institutions. It frequently happens, however, that friends of the indigent and friendless are suffered to remain in these penal abodes. Nine of the fifteen now confined in the jails and penitentiaries of Delaware county, 197 2,150 feet, $1,600.

James C. Anderson to Albert T. Goff, April 4th, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township, Beaver road, 82 5.12x80 feet, $1,400.

John Hart to James Womersely, March 12th, 1874; lot on Ninety-first ward, Pittsburgh, Rural avenue, 25x100 feet, $500.

John Hart to Robert Dunlap, May 20, 1872; lot 632, second plan of sub-division of Sample farm, William street, 24x110 feet, in Shaler township, $450.

Isabella W. Grier to Wm. A. Tomlinson, November 28, 1872; lot in Verona borough, 30x1,300 feet, on Railroad street, $2,000.

John Gilks to A. F. Denpster, March 10, 1874; two lots in Braddock's borough, Washington street, 100x130 feet, $2,200.

Alex. Chambers to Peter Slicker, December 6, 1873; lot in South Pittsburgh, Carson street, 48x100 feet, $11,000.

M. B. Brown to ——— Sinclair, January 24, 1872, lot 262 in Brown's plan, Mansfield borough, 40x120 feet, $1,000.

Isaac Hilts to Jacob Williams, September 12, 1864; lot in Braddock's on line of P. R. R., 82¼x feet, $250.

Robert Dunlap to Rose Dunlap, October 17, 1873; lot in Shaler township, William street, 24x100 feet, $1,000.

Benj. F. Ruff to W. A. Tomlinson, January 25, 1873; lot in Verona borough, South avenue, 50.30x182.11 to 16 feet, $1,250.

Mary C. H. Jamison to Wm. L. Durant, March 25, 1874; lot on Ninety-second, Pittsburgh, Bertha street, 25x100 feet, $1,000.

Fred. Beckert, sr., to Harriet Davis, June 1, 1870; lot in Mifflin borough, 20x100 feet, $75.

Wm. W. Grier to W. A. Tomlinson, November 28, 1872; lot in Verona, on A street, 66.52x302 feet, $375.

Ebenezar Williams to W. A. Tomlinson, March 24, 1864; lot in Verona borough, Railroad street and 37 perches, $7,000.

Quit claim, Robt. Medill to Mary Hazlett, April 1, 1867; 60 acres land in West Deer township, $750.

A. Nelson to Utilies Baird, January 31, 1874; lot in Third ward, Allegheny, North avenue, 24x40, $6,500.

John McDevitt to Thomas W. Patchell, February 23d, 1874; lot in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, Sidney street, 25x65 feet, $1,000.

Alex. Moore to Wm. Patchell, February 23d, 1874; similar lot, same place, $1,200.

George Seifert to Elizabeth Saturday, November 5th, 1873; three-sixteenths of 2 acres and 30 perches land in Fifth ward, Allegheny, corner of Belmont and Ridge streets, $7,500.

George Greenawalt to H. S. Hazelton, April 1st, 1874; lot in Robinson township, Thirteen 25x46 feet, $300.

Milo Sutton to John Reitz, March 23, 1874; lot in Union township, Pine run, 72x130 feet, $200.

H. B. Sutherland to T. B. McCartney, March 28st, 1874; lots in Faremtun borough, Canal street, 70x150 feet, $2,000.

Quit claim, Robert Finnels to Jane Curtin guardian July 11th 1870; Shady lane Pittsburgh lot 72x150, $1,000.

Margaret M. Carnahan guardian, to Henry Bayha, March 27th 1874; lot Franklin street 24 130 feet city of Pittsburgh, $1,000.

Same to Same March 27th 1874; Franklin street, 24x130 feet, $1,000.

L. R. McAboy to Andrew Kelley, February 9, 1874; 159 acres land in Pine township, $16,000.

John Harper to Jacob Reitz, March 21, 1874; lot in Shaunsburg, Main street, 24x100 feet, $2,000.

J. H. Baldwin to Kenneth McIntosh, April 1, 1874; lot in Killbuck township, $2,400.

William Lutz to Jacob Lutz, March 11, 1874; lot in Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Vine street, 24x82 feet 6½ inches, $800.

Jacob Kuhn to Godlieb Frei, October 14, 1872; lot in Reserve township, Anna street, 24x100 feet, $1,000.

John F. Edmundson to Mrs. Orr, March 2, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, Sheffield street, 22x120 feet, $1,000.

John H. Hare, sheriff, to John Woolsalger, March 14, 1874; lot on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward, 50 feet 6 inches and 22 feet 10 inches, $1,000.

Alex. M. McClure to Thos. Barnes, March 28, 1872; three acres land in Mifflin township, $1,800.

Quit claim, J. H. Baldwin to Kenneth McIntosh, April 1st, 1874; lot in Killbuck township, $1.

John W. Snee to Joseph Schultz, September 16, 1870; 18 acres 44 perches land in Baldwin township, $10,000.

T. F. Phillips to Mary E. Dillinger, March 24, 1874; lot in Twentieth ward, Neville street, 75x 256½ feet, $14,300.

Wm. Shore to Mrs. Nancy Donahue et al., February 27, 1874; lot on Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Boyd street, west side, 21x100½ $1.

Jacob Lutz to Reuben Lutz, September 29, 1873; lot in Pittsburgh, South side, Sixteenth street, 20x80 feet, $3,500.

Robert Blyle to Matilde Lory, September 30, 1873; lot above named, $3,500.

Wm. Dickey to Lot Morrow, April 6, 1868; 40 acres of land in West Deer township, $2,000.

Richard Morrow to Lot L. Morrow, August 5, 1868; 98 acres and 5 perches land in Richland township, $1,800.

Albert D. Gerwig to Nicholas Lahr, March 31, 1874; lot Seventh ward, Allegheny, High street, 20x220 feet, $1,610.

Mary Ann Boyd to James Welsh, March 3, 1874; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, Franklin street, 23x108 feet, $2,500.

James P. Hays, to Wm. D. King, April 1, 1874; lot Fourth ward, Allegheny, Isabella street, 22x 100 feet, $1,500.

H. Clagston to New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, April 1, 1874; coal underlying 40 acres land in Patton township, $2,200.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph H. Brooks, bankrupt, of Allegheny. The appointment of Josiah Cohen, Esq., as assignee was approved.

John George et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against George R. Smith, of Westmoreland county, debtor. The usual order was made. An order was granted restraining certain conveyances.

Wm. Carmichael, bankrupt, of Mercer county. Report of United States Marshal Hall was presented, and approved, and balance of sale of personal property, was presented and approved, and balance of money to be received directed to be paid into the Registry of the Court.

Nelson S. Willard, bankrupt, of Crawford county, was discharged.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Biggert vs. Rothe, the jury found for the plaintiff.

George Corbett vs. A. F. Taylor et al. *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

G. Ludwig vs. C. C. Smith. Action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $192 50.

Walter Douthett vs. Thos. Gibbons. Action to recover wages as a brickmaker. Jury out.

Silas W. Jones vs. N. J. Bigley. Action for damages to a barge which was sunk by a tug owned by the defendant. Out trial before Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Foley Bro. & Co. vs. Hawley.
Richardson vs. Taylor.
Smith vs. same.
Kroger vs. same.
Bernue vs. same.
Hays vs. Briggs et. al.
Munhall & Co. vs. Farley & McGath.
Miller, Sr., vs. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, vs. Melling.
Weeks vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.
Kestner vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.

District Court — Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Huckenstein vs. Reisick & Bro. The jury is out.

Thos. Prosser vs. E. P. Marratta. Action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kredel vs. O'Neil & Rook.
Haigh for use vs. McDonald.
Hartfiger vs. Allen et al.
Fisher vs. Sackhart & Frew.
Mildrum vs. Holmes.
Johnston vs. Johnson.
Klein vs. Stack.
Stewart et al, vs. Bedell.
Ruckert vs. Domience.
White vs. Hill.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Augustus Miller, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of H. J. Lemon, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant.

James Register and George L. House were tried for aggravated assault and battery on the oath of James Reed, and found not guilty, each party being directed to pay one-half the costs.

Frank McCue and Joseph Devine were tried for rescuing a prisoner, on oath of Samuel Nolan. The plaintiff is constable of Elizabeth borough, and charged the defendants with having rescued from his custody Patrick Tyrrell, the murderer of young Lynch, in Elizabeth, in the early part of the present year. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Thomas Briggs.	Francis Schenley.
Michael Toole.	Wesley Bennett.
Same.